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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,225—New Series.
BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 11, 1904.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.
[TEN PAGES

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday. 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th July	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd "	OCEANA	6610	......	.....
30th "	BENGAL	4656	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	......	.....
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	.....
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep,	BALLAARAT	4890	......	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522	......	.....
24th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1904.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	22nd July "
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	20th Aug "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 483, Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 16th July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th July, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,010 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 26th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th July, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	F. Viola	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent,
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

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AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS.

S. S. "HAVRAISE," 4,717 Tons, will SAIL for above PORTS about the end of July. Has splendid accommodation for FIRST CLASS passengers. Cabins on deck. Electric light, French Cuisine and wine free.
Fare, Rupees 400 per adult.

Apply to

JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Agents.
Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire de Navigation a Vapeur,
22nd June, 1904.

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BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
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THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Coryton's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1802 to 1862 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

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5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

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SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.
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SAFEST AND SUREST.

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THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

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WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

NOTICE.

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WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23 ; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, which will wear off and look shabby in a month, but unchangeable in colour and not in the least likely to oxidize.

Rs. 23

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE.

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES.

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Shoulders ; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites, and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

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ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

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25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together ; in the same trench their bodies were laid ; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust ; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory ? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured" ? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me ;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable ? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS ; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. R. [illegible] Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe [illegible] [illegible]ate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's [illegible] drop.

BAT[illegible] AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & [illegible]ERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillip[illegible] B[illegible]n & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worl[illegible]y, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

SALE OF COUPES IN THE CENTRAL THANA FOREST DIVISION.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of TEAK and other TIMBER in the Coupes, for 1904-05, of the Central Thana Forest Division, at Bandra, on the 3rd August, 1904.

Particulars regarding conditions of Tender, etc., can be had from the Undersigned or from the Range Forest Officers of Bassein, Wada, Khardi and Mokhada.

G. M. RYAN,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Thana.

Bandra, 7th July, 1904.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the RIGHT of UTILIZING the BLOOD produced in the BANDORA SLAUGHTER HOUSES, for a period of three years from 1st September 1904, to 31st August 1907, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner upto 2 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 21st July 1904.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 100 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public Securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other tender.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent of Markets.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th July, 1904.

NOTICE.

UNDERSIGNED will receive TENDERS subject to conditions separately published for the purchase of Forest Coupes for the year 1904-1905 in Salsette, Kalyan Bhiwandi, Shahapur, and Murbad Ranges of the South Thana Division on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1904, upto 2 P. M. Madras time, at the Forest Kutcheri at Thana.

R. H. MADAN,
Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana.

Thana, 8th July, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the following objects :—

(1.) To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.

(2) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. S. M. Moses and Mr. William Greaves who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st July, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after MONDAY, the 11th inst. to Registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1904.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st July, 1904.

NOTICE.

TO BOMBAY HOUSE OWNERS AND RESIDENTS.

THE CITY ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER SUPPLY will soon be available. To gain all the advantages estimates for Light and Power installations should be secured without much delay. We shall be pleased to send our Representative to inspect your place, advise you on the subject and prepare and submit estimates free of charges.

C. JOST & Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS.
SIRDAR'S PALACE, APOLLO STREET.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.

Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DON'T SUFFER
FROM
ECZEMA.

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY,

"ANTEXEMA."

CURES THE WORST CASES.

"ANTEXEMA" is the most efficacious remedy known for the relief and cure of Eczema, and all itching, irritated, inflamed conditions of the skin. Its action is most remarkable in severe cases or those that have persisted for a long time. It contains no poison, is cleanly to use and is suitable for either infant or adult.

It is sold in Bottles, price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for value from the Indian Agents :

MASTERS BROS.,
93, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NEROINE ELIXIR : Imparts health strength and energy. Makes tired, slack, worn out feelings impossible. Per bottle Rs. 2-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.—Continuous and alternating Current Plant for lighting and power distribution. Electric Cables, Fans, Arc Lamps, Fittings, Telephone and Telegraph Appliances supplied of the highest quality at MODERATE PRICES—C. JOST & Co, Electrical Engineers, Sirdar's Palace, Bombay. Established 1882.

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(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)

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3 STARS BRANDY.

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(9 years old.)

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)
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Shanghai
Tientsin
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CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100.00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00.000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00.000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00.000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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BATAVIA.
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COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
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HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
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MANILA.
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PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

[illegible] Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months	4 per cent.	p. a.
„ 12 „	5 „	p. a.
„ 2 years	5½ „	p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point.
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchwang.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902	£ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902	£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS
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Agents and Secretaries,
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King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902 :—

Policies issued (Net) 4,748 for	£1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annuals from 1879 to 1900 (all these are out of print and are selling from ten shillings to two pounds each)	30	0
Wisden's Cricketer's Almanac for 1902, (out of print and selling for two pounds)	5	0

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A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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BOMBAY,

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Opposite Graham's Buildings

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CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

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FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles ; also for Naptha Lamps.

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CARRIAGE BUILDER,
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Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

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A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS : EAST STREET, POONA.

ASTHMA of any stage or standing is cured outright by our Specific. R. S. Ashcroft, Esq., Howrah, writes :—"As I have already benefited by your Medicine, I shall not forget to recommend it to any of my friends who may be so unfortunate as to be attacked with ASTHMA." Price Rs. 5. One phial is generally sufficient in an ordinary case.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION,

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ [illegible]

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF GRAIN, LOOSE GRAIN SWEEPINGS &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Coy's Carnac Bridge station.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 12th Inst. at 3 p. m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co's Carnac Bridge, Station.

A quantity of bags of cotton seed, rape seed, poppy seed, linseed, cotton and wool pickings and loose heaps of grain and seed and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 11th July, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the estate of the late R. R. Menneer, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms THIS DAY. MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3·30 p.m., the undermentioned effects viz :—

Delhi carved teapoy and stands, table and wall ornaments, China flower pots, vases and baskets, copper and brass idols, vases and bowls, glassware and crockery, table hanging and wall lamps and lanterns, pictures, cane sofa and chairs, rugs, gladstone bag, child's rocking horse and perambulator, ice box, reed and bead curtains, photographic camera with lense and accessories, cane tiffin basket, one D.B. hammerless gun by Holland and Holland in leather case, single barrel rifle by Alexander Henry, single barrel Winchester repeating rifle, revolver, Army and Navy gent's bicycle, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as bentwood chairs, wardrobe, sofas, easychairs, cupboards, almyrah, perambulators, folding cots.
1 S B No. 2 Express Rifle, in good order and accurate.
1 S B ·300 Express Rifle, in good order and accurate.
1 national cash register new.
2 cases saddlery.

A collection of valuable books such as Glimpses of India, Nizam's famous paintings, Magic City, Story of South Africa, Beautiful Paris, Colombus and Columbia, Royal Photograph gallery, World's Encyclopedia &c.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Mr Edwin Smith, consisting of wearing apparel, gramophone, metal watch and sundries.

The effects of the late Major E F Marriott consisting of travelling liquor case, coffee machine, roasting jack and mincing machine.

AT 2 P.M.

Several second hand gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Standard Rudge Witworth lady's bycycle, in good order.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 glass front double-seated brougham.
1 second hand victoria.
1 strong built vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, ENGINE, &c., OF A WASHER MAKING FACTORY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th Inst, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road, next to new Alfred Theatre, by order of the concerned, the following consisting of 3 punching machines, 1 six feet lathe, 1 three Horse power engine, 1 dynamo and their fittings, implements, &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD MATERIALS IN THE COMPOUND OF SIRDAR GUNGE (OLD SECRETARIAT) PREMISES AT APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 14th Inst, at 2 P. M. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a large quantity of old materials consisting of carpets, iron bedsteads, coir, cotton and horse, hair mattresses, Soda bottels, lead, iron, furniture, boat wood, &c.,

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th July, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will do THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses, No. 91-92 Chandanwadi and 25-33 Picket Road,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWALA MOHOLA, NEAR BHENDY BAZAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p. M., Messrs BENNET and Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Bai Goolbai, wife of Cureetji Cowasji Mowji and on account and risk of the estate of Nusserwanji Dorabji Kooki alias Batliwala the mortgagor since deceased, under the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated 21st January, 1902, the following landed property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Nizam Street otherwise called Kandawala Mohola, near Bhendi Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-six square yards and six-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 740, New No. 7918, Old Survey No. 1668 and New Survey No. 943, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 6149 and Street No. 88 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Hirjibhoy Mancherji Mogrelia, on or towards the West by the property of Bomanji Maneckji Chokei, on or towards the North by the said Nizam Street, and on or towards the South by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Thakurdas and Co. Solicitors at their office No. 65-67 Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th July, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

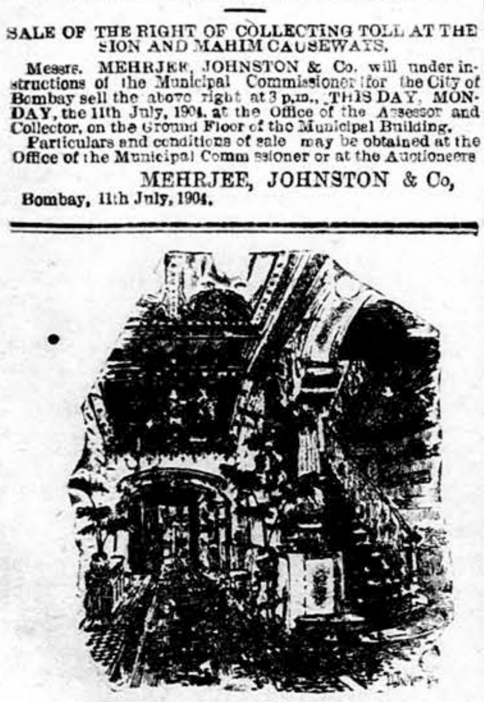
SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay sell the above right at 3 p.m., THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th July, 1904, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the Ground Floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the Auctioneers

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 11th July, 1904.



LONDON, Prince of Wales Hotel de Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams Suasively London." Terms, from 9/6 per day.

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES.

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers, Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Ærated water factory ; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhcosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 8.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£89 13-16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98	= — 1-4
3 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-4	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-16	= — 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 5-8	= — 3-16
2 months hence	26 9-16	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	57 7-8	= — 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Parisicheques	25·21	= + 1
Berlin	20·41	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-8 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 1-2 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-8 per cent	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	2 [illegible] per cent	= unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments.—Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 80,000
Gold "	£ 50,000
Silver to Hongkong	£ 25,000

SUGAR— German granulated 1st marks 11 5-16, J.-J., firm.

METALS. Copper Braziers £37, 10
Yellow metal 6d.

RUBBER— Para Rubber 4 9 1-2, sellers

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 29 7-8, J.-A., sellers
White Delhi 29 1-2 J.-A. sellers
White Karachi 27 1-2, J.-A., buyers
Red Karachi 27 3-8 J.-A., sellers
} firm.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 32 3-4 J.-A., buyers
Yellow Cawnpore 33 3-4 A.-S. value
Brown 31 1-8, A.-S. sellers
} quiet.

COFFEE— Coffee in New York, 7 1-4.

ARRIVAL— Steamer Aston Hall.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester firmer. Total sales 8,000. Spot 6·36 + 20. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed strong.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·20	6·00	5·53
+23	+26	+13
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·33	5·29	5·26
+11	+9	+9
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·25	5·25	5·25
+9	+9	+8

Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,000
Do. last year	1,300
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do Continent	10,000

In New York—

Spot	11·25 + 0
Futures, month of July	10·74 + 19
Do. do. December	9·50 — 3

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 + 2-16
Futures, month of Sept.	9·65 — 5
Do. do. Dec.	9·30 — 6
Tone at close	barely steady.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of cotton at U S ports	10,000
" exports to Great Britain	13,000
" to France and Continent	14,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	150,000
" " at Interior ports	90,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 8th July, 1904 :—

Cotton	708	bales.
Wheat	0,812	cwts.
Linseed	13,624	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,888	"
Gingellyseed	3,874	"
Poppyseed	3,131	"
Groundnuts	17	"
Castorseed	1,876	"
Rice	1,384	"
Myrabollams	728	"
Cottonseed	nil	
Mowraseed	4,524	"
Gram	157	"
Joowar	3,576	"
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold bullion	3,26,400
Gold Coin	98,250

Ex s. s. Arabia, from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 9.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138 to 137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	137
Shanghai 30 do do	190 1-2
Japan 30 do do	148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quite.

Cash	97-13
1st Settlement 1st August	97-9

Money Market Tone very easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	21st April	3 per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do	16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal do	23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras do	6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 0 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 11 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 12 6
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	6 0 0 to 6 1 0
Castorseed—Tone firm	
Ready	22 1-2
WHEAT.—Tone quiet	
Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 27
Club, No. 1	Rs. 27 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	bales 4,000
Imports	do 3.000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·16	5·96	5·47
— 4	— 4	— 4
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·25	5·21	5·18
— 8	— 8	— 8
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl
5·17	5·17	5·17
— 8	— 8	— 8

COTTON.—Tone quiet but steady.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	0	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	0	8
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	3	2	64
Same date last year	9	7	65

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	2	22
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	2
Total	2	2	76
Total plague deaths to date	276,215	223,284	
Same date last year	10	9	70

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BATLEY—TERRY LEWIS—June 14, at St Mary Abbot, Kensington, Capt R C Batley to Mabel Gwynned Terry daughter of the late A J Lewis.

COULCHER—PULLIN—June 18, at St Margaret's, Liverpool, G E B Coulcher, grandson of Lieut-Gen G A Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps, to Ethel Violet, daughter of the late Capt S J Pullin, 16th (Bedfordshire) Regt.

FOOTT—JOHN—June 20, at St Mary's Church, Kilburn; London, Fleet-Surg G H Foot, MD, RN, to Ines, daughter of the late R John, of Coquimbo, Chili.

MACLEAN—ROBERTSON—June 15, at St Peter's Eaton Square, Lieut C L Maclean, R N, son of Sir F D Maclean, Bart, C B, to the Hon Philadelphia Sybil, daughter of the Right Hon Lord Robertson.

OGILVIE—SQUIRE—June 15, at the Church of S S Peter and Paul, Saltwood, F D son of Col A J Ogilvie, late Royal Art, to Isabella Clara, daughter of the late Rev G H Squire Rector of Sunningwell, Berks.

SAWARD—WHITTEN—June 20, at St George's, Hanover Square, A H M Saward, M R C S Eng L R C P Lond, to Violet, daughter of the late A J Whitten, I C S.

WALROND—COATS—June 18, at St Margaret's, Westminster, W L C, son of the Right Hon Sir W Walrond, Bart, M P, to Lottie, daughter of G Coats.

WEBSTER—GRAY—June 1, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, A McC Webster, of the Loyal North Lancashire Regt to Norah Kathleen, daughter of the late C J N Gray, of Mountain Ash.

DEATHS.

BOURCHIER—June 18, at St Chad's Court, Purley, Surrey, Staff-Commander W S Bourchier, R N for 31 years captain superintendent of the training ships Goliath and Exmouth, at Grays, Essex, aged 80.

BULTER—June 13, at Clifton Bristol, Fanny Hester daughter of the late General the Hon H Bulter, aged 63.

EWART—June 18, at Craigoleuch, Langholm, Dumfriesshire, General Sir J Ewart, K C B, colonel of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, aged 83.

PEDDER—June 10, at Ambleside, J R Pedder, late captain 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, aged 74.

SINCLAIR-LOCKHART—June 18, at Cambusnethan Castle, Wishaw, Lady Emily U Brebner, widow of Major-Gen Sir G A Sinclair-Lockhart, of Castlehill, Bart, C B aged 63.

THUNDER—June 18, at Worthing, Major G F Thunder, late 38th Regt and 7th Royal Fusiliers.

TINMOUTH—June 19 at Pine Villas, Woking, W L Tinmouth, late major Royal Marine Light Inf, aged 71.

TOWNSHEND—June 15 at Kincraigie Courtmacherry, county Cork, Capt H Townshend, J P late 98th Regt, aged 67.

TYNDALL—June 17, at Horsham, wife of Major-Gen H Tyndall, C B, aged 59.

WILKINSON—June 13, at Ladbroke Crove Capt J F Wilkinson, aged 79.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

O'HARA—July 4, at Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut-Colonel W O'Hara, I M S, of a son.

THOMAS—July 6, at Nabob House," Perambore, the wife of Frank Thomas, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DUNHILL—STUTZ—July 6, at St Matthias' Church, Vepery (by license), by the Rev A E Stanley, B A, A K C, Charles Thomas Sankey Dunhill, Civil Engineer, to Ella Maug, daughter of Mr P R Stutz, of Madras.

DEATH.

McDONELL—July 2, On board the "City of Calcutta" at sea, Rose, infant daughter of Angus McDonell of Naraingunge.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 10-3m., 9-37a. Low water, 3-3m., 3-51a.

Adjourned meeting, debenture-holders of Lord Reay Manufacturing Co., 53 Esplanade Road, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Nubia, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-39 a. m. on Wednesday the 13th Instant.

REPORTED THEFT.—Virbai Dossabhoy, a Parsee widow, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 429 from a cupboard in her house at Khetwadi on Wednesday night.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—At the G. T. Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. J M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Somoo, a Hindu girl, aged ten years. On Friday evening the deceased was walking along Frere Road in company of her parents, when she was knocked down and run over by a private victoria which came from behind. She was removed to the hospital, where she died from internal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A GOLDEN GANG.—Rewashankar Rameshwar a Hindu, has reported to the Police that on Wednesday night, he was walking along Janjiker Street when he saw a man picking up from the road a handkerchief with something tied up in it. Another man then went up to him and asked him what it was. While they were examining the packet the complainant Rewashanker also stopped through curiosity and joined the other two in inspecting it. On being opened it was found to contain what looked like a large piece of gold. The three agreed to keep quiet and equally divide the value of the gold. They then went to the corner of the Carnac Road, and the complainant was asked to go to a goldsmith's shop and dispose of the piece of gold. The complainant consented and took away the gold, leaving with them his silver kargota of the value of Rs. 42 as security for his return. He showed the gold to a goldsmith, who pronounced it to be only a piece of brass. Complainant immediately returned to the place where he had left the two men, but found that they had made themselves scarce.

A KOLAPUR BRAHMIN'S BOMBAY EXPERIENCES.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sicunderkhan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Sadashiv Babaji, a Kolapur Brahmin, with cheating several people in Bombay by making false representations. It appeared from the evidence that the accused went to the house of Mr. Cowasji Jamsetji Pettigara of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, in Girgaum on Friday morning. He showed Mr. Pettigara a letter purporting to have been signed by a school master and also a book with some entries in it. In the letter it was stated that the accused was a poor but intelligent Brahmin student studying at the Chuna Bhatti School, and that he was in want of funds to prosecute his studies further. In the book, entries were made by charitably disposed persons of various amounts of money under their signatures. Mr. Pettigara felt suspicious of the representations made by the accused and therefore brought him before his Superintendent Mr. Sloane. Inquiries were then made and the letter was found to be a bogus one. There was no school like Chuna Bhatti school in Bombay, and the accused was a Brahmin of Kolapur paying periodical visits to Bombay since the year 1902, and cheating the people on the strength of the letter. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—June 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col R V Garrett, B
Major P S M Burlton B
Mr J F Conolly B Cov
Mr G E Limbourn B Cov
Mr P U Allen B Cov
Mr H Spencer B Cov
Mr J Byrne B Cov
Mr T G Walker CSI B Cov
Mr W C Gilhooly B
Mr H C Gordon B
Mr W F Noyce B
Mr D H Allan B
Mr T H S Biddulph B
Mr T A Hanxwell B
Mr P H Lee B
Mr G D Graham B
Mr F E Tuson B
Mr D M Scotie B
Mr H G N White B
Mr J P Barker B
Major R Robertson IMS M
Mr V V Chetty M Cov
Mr F Armitage M
Lieut-Col G B O'Donnell Bo
Mr W Ogden Bo
Mr R D Prior Bo
Col J S Wilkins DSO IMS
Col E B Stanbridge R A
Lieut-Col F P L White IA
Lieut-Col J B Edwards DSO 27 C
Lieut-Col A Beale 105 I
Lieut-Col H Rose IA
Major B W Marlow IA
Major T V Seddon 34 S
Major M B Bicknell RA
Major J M Fleming IA
Capt C B L Clery 125 I
Capt F L Orman 1st-10 GR
Capt A K Rawlins DSO 24 P
Capt H J Riddell 48 I
Capt J T I Bosanquet Border R
Capt C G Webster IMS
Capt F F Major 94 I
Capt G Bidie IMS
Capt C C Murison IMS
Capt G Knowles 2 I
Lieut C C Cunningham 12 I
Lieut G Newcome 130 I
Lieut P A R Pritchard 46 P
Lieut H C S Ward 2 L
Lieut R B M Wood IA
Lieut A E J Lister IMS
Lieut H L C Baldwin 58 I
Lieut A S Hay 31 Lrs
Lieut J C Ward RIM
Engineer C F Laslett RIM

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E H Blakesley B Cov furl 10 Nov 15 1904
Mr J Clark B Cov 3 mo MC
Mr J M Coode B 3 mo furl
Mr R O Forbes B 2 1-2 mo leave the period beyond Dec 6 1904 being extraordinary leave
Mr C F White B 3 mo MC
Mr P H Lee B 3 mo MC in continuation of privilege leave
Mr C T R Scovell Bo 14 days' special leave
Major P Hehir IMS 3 mo MC
Major G J C Hall 12 C 6 weeks
Capt E F Harding 83 I 2 mo MC
Capt W D Keys IMS 2 mo MC
Capt T S Cox 16 C till Oct 22 1904 on MC
Lieut C D Hitchins STC 1 mo
Lieut P B Kemble 4 R 2 mo MC
Second Lieut R E Harenc Unattached List 2 mo MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr S C Hill B
Mr G A Hopkins B
Mr H J Eldridge B
Mr H A Gass M
Mr H S Mullins M
Mr G A Gammie Bo
Mr W P Kees Bo
Major P Drake-Brockman 18 I
Capt A K Hudson 17 C
Lieut J D Seale 87 P

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the Court on Saturday.

A RETRIAL.

Sondia Hamir, a Kathiawari aged 45, was retried for causing grievous hurt to a woman named Amrat, by stabbing her with a knife on the Mohurum "Katal Ki Raat," the 28th March last, in a house in Bapty Road, and with causing hurt to other people who on hearing the cries of the woman for help had come to her help. Mr. Donald, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The accused was undefended.

The accused had been tried on Friday before a common jury, which, by a majority of 8 to 1, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The Judge disagreed with the verdict, and under Section 305, Sub-Section 3, discharged the jury on the ground that it would be an absolute failure of justice to accept their verdict and ordered a retrial of the accused.

When the jury were being empanelled on Saturday the accused was informed, according to the usual practice that he could object to one or more of the jurors called to try him. Half-a-dozen jurors having been empanelled, the accused said he wanted a European jury. The Clerk of the Crown again informed him that he could challenge any juror he liked. The jury consisted of:—Mr. J. B. Leslie Rodgers (Foreman), Messrs. S. Sujauddin Bilgrami, Jamnadas D. Kothare, Ganpatrao A. Jayakar, Madanlal L. Munsiff, Edalji S. Patel, James Ingle, P.N. Woods Scawen and C. W. Coffey.

Mr. Donald read the sections of the Penal Code bearing on the charges and said accused at one time lived with the woman Amrat, but the connection was broken off, and the woman refused to have him any longer. He suddenly came at about one o'clock in the morning and stabbed her with a knife in several parts of the body. The woman shouted for help and accused stabbed the people who came to her assistance.

Amrat's evidence having been recorded, the accused became noisy in the Dock, called the woman names, and said it was all a concoction on her part. He requested the Sircar, meaning the Judge, not to send him to jail, but to hang him, or to blow him from a gun.

He was told to be composed, and to ask questions of the witness.

Dr. Lafond, House Surgeon in the Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, described the injuries received by Amrat and the other witnesses in the case. The wounds must have been made with a sharp knife with a sharp point.

Accused: I was not physically fit to inflict the wounds, nor am I so now.

Mr. Donald: Looking at the man as he is now, do you think he could have inflicted the wounds?

Witness: Yes, he could have.

Other witnesses were examined, including the four men who had run to the woman's assistance, and who had been stabbed by the accused for their interference.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the accused, who was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The third Criminal Sessions were then dissolved.

PERSONATING A POLICEMAN.

MR. B. C. KOHOAKAR, second class Magistrate, Kalyan, in April last, convicted Bal Govind Jagrudin of the offence of personating a public servant, namely a policeman, and attempting to do an act under colour of such office, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment. An application for revision on behalf of the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. K. A. Padhye appeared for the accused.

It appeared that, on the 11th and 12th November 1903, the accused, a beat guard at Sivoli in the Ambegaon Petha of the Poona District, went to the villages of Kausai, Javsai and Kohoj, and representing that he was a policeman belonging to the Poona District, offered to make enquires about the death of a man named Maruti, who had gone up-country for business. The Magistrate said the points for determination were whether the accused pretended to hold any office as a public servant, knowing that he did not hold that office and whether, in such assumed character, the accused did or attempted to do any act under colour of such office? It was proved to the Magistrate's satisfaction that the accused pretended to be a policeman and called together Vithu Junu, Karbhari of Kausai, and Kondia Balia Mori of Javsai, and told a police constable of the Badlapur post to take down the complaint of the widow of the deceased Maruti. The chief constable of Kalyan stated that constable Rama brought the accused to him on the 12th November 1903, saying the accused told him (Rama) that the Forest Range officer of Khed had desired him to make enquires into the cause of the death of Maruti. The Range Forest officer, however, denied having told the accused to make any such enquires. It thus appeared, said the Magistrate, that the accused did pretend to be a policeman belonging to the Poona police, knowing that he did not hold any such office, and that in such assumed character, he collected certain men on the pretence of making an investigation as to the cause of death of Maruti, who had gone to the Ghat to bring labourers and who it was said died there of plague. The accused pleaded an alibi, and named three witnesses. These persons were summoned, but it appeared accused had given wrong names. He was found guilty and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the application.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CHESHIRES "A" vs. H. M. S. PERSEUS,

THE "A" team of the Cheshire Regiment, Colaba, played a league match with the team from H.M.S. Perseus' on the Cooperage ground on Saturday evening in fine weather. A considerable amount of interest centred in this match as was evidenced by the unusually large gathering of spectators round the encosure, the military and naval men being the most conspicuous. As expected the game proved one sided. The military established their supremacy over the Navy from the early stages of the game and went on registering point after point at short intervals. When the whistle sounded for half time, the Cheshires were leading by five goals to nil. On resumption, the seamen showed better form and their rivals had not so easy a task before them as before. The Cheshires made several attacks on the Perseus' goal, but were repulsed every time except once when they added a sixth goal to their credit. When time came the Cheshires ran out easy winners. Score:—

Cheshires	6 goals
Perseus	nil

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 24TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, Captain T. Leigh, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mail of the 24th June. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Jeffery, Mr J
Crayne, Mr T
Parsons, Mr J
Solomon, Mr J
Piper, Mr J
Adams, Mr and Mrs R A
Moore, Mr W B
Ormsby, Mr M
Hubbert, Dr and Mrs H
Money, Miss L
McLeod, Major W
Ayling, Mr and Mrs W B and infant
Scovell, Mr and Mrs
Tinkler, Mr W S
Close, Major and Mrs F W
Eggan, Mrs
Armstrong, Lt G
Lawrence, Mr T
Hunter, Maj and Mrs F C K
Morris, Mrs
Waller, 2nd Lt
Berry, Mr J P
Webb, Mr G R and Inft
Turpin, Mr D A
Boyes, Mr W J

FROM MARSEILLES.

Trevor, Col F W
Foaks, Lt-Col and Mrs and 2 children
Mosse, Major
Eyre, Lt-Col and Mrs
Joubert, Col C H
Hyde, Rev H B
Joubert, Mrs and Miss
Chappell, Mr H E
King, Mr A J
Parsons, Mr E R
Donetil, Mr C N
Bronson, Mr and Mrs
Mittes, Mr B L
Rouse, Lt F P P
Barnard, Mr C
Walker, Capt
Farran, Lt G F
Rowlandson, Lt
Bayley, Mr A
Macknando, Mr
White, Sir C A
Tucker, Mr E V
Sears, Major J W
Britten, Rev A
McCarthy, Mr and Mrs J J
Hoggan, Mr W M
Moore, Mr Justice and Miss
Lal, Mr P
Lawrence, Mr B
Roberts, Mr Palmer
Rowan, Col H
Patel, Mr R B
Cobbold, Major E
Orr, Mr Sutherland
Beattie, Mr D
Fry, Mr H J B
Bhathacharjee, Mr J
Maunsell, Lt E
Duckworth, Mr J
Dadabhai, Mr and Mrs
Pearse, Lt G
Denny, Mr L
Hanmer, Capt L
Hoossein, Mr A
Graystone, Mr, Mrs and 3 children
Vakil, Mr D J
Goulding, Mr
Fisher, Mr and Mrs F B
Mell, Mr and Mrs and 2 infts

FROM BRINDISI.

Blacksher, Dr
Francis, Col
Moore, Mr C S
Arbuthnot, Mr J
Deack, Mr A H
Bergthell, Mr C
Chanmer, Mr D
Phipps, Capt
Grieve, Mr M S
Millbert, Sir J P

FROM PORT SAID—Baker, Major D.

FROM GIBRALTAR—Bally, Mr T K

Hackett, Gunner
Egan, Miss
Drolation, Mr Kastrania

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 10.

Sunday.—Cyclonic storm near Benares yesterday has advanced in westerly direction into eastern States, Central India and has intensified considerably deficiency of pressure in Central area now amounting to three-tenths of an inch. It has given heavy to very heavy rain in northern districts, Central Provinces and east Central India, while light to moderate rain is reported from the United Provinces and light rain from east Rajputana. With the exception of few stations only light rain has fallen in Assam, Bengal and West Coast, moderate rain in Burma Coast, Saugor in Central Provinces has raceived 11 inches : Pachmarhi 6 1-2 ; Cherrapoonjee, Tavoy 5 1-2 ; Hoshangabad 4 1-2 ; Jubbulpore, Mergui 4 ; Moulmein, Akyab 3 1-2 ; Sutna 3 ; Cawnpore, Nougong, Jhansi, 2 1-2 ; Bhamo 2 ; Bogra, Shillong, Jalpaiguri, Simla, Mercara, Mangalore and Calicut, 1 1-2 : Allahabad, Mainpuri, Lucknow and Seoni one. Depression in Central India will probably advance in westerly direction and rain may be expected during the day in West Central India, Rajputana, East Punjab, Gujarat, West Central Provinces, and will probably be heavy in West Central India, Rajputana and possibly Gujarat. Showers are likely in the United Provinces, north-east India. Rain will probably increase north of West Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Company's Mail steamer Arabia, Captain T. Leigh, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from London, reports having experienced fresh to strong monsoon and high sea. The steamer Istar, Captain G. J. Perks, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff met with strong monsoon with very heavy sea and no rain. The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, Captain M. G. Williams, had fine cloudy weather with moderate south-westerly swell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanate. In.	Esplanate. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba In.	Colaba Cts
Previously registered	27	41	30	47	30	38	22	87
Sunday, 10th July	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	01
Total	27	41	30	47	30	38	22	88
Total fall to 10th July. '03	27	83	26	10	26	13	30	67
Total fall to 10th July. '02	12	65	18	25	15	75	16	14

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

	In.	Cts.
Saturday, 9th July	0	5

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·434	NW	15	92·6	83·4	62	......	0·00	— 0·00
Jask	29·443	E	8	93·3	83·2	85	......	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	29·463	SE	3	94·8	92·0	81	......	0·0	— 0·36
Aden	29·597	SW	5	94·3	82·3	70	......	0·0	— 0·01
Lahore	29·460	SE	5	102·4	83·3	73	......	0·93	— 2·67
Sirsa	29·460	SE	4	98·5	82·1	72	......	1·21	— 1·67
Delhi	29·469	E	3	86·2	78·3	87	......	5·83	+ 0·40
Agra	29·455	NW	3	88·5	77·9	87	1·2	10·04	— 4·01
Cawnpore	29·458	WNW	4	97·9	79·8	87	1·23	4·58	— 1·71
Allahabad	......	......	..	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jhansi	29·504	NW	6	93·2	76·1	86	1·90	6·71	+ 3·15
Jacobabad	29·421	SSE	5	109·3	84·6	69	......	0·39	— 0·03
Karachi	29·525	W	15	92·4	84·3	69	......	0·00	— 1·21
Jeypore	29·540	Calm	3	91·2	72·1	89	1·36	3·16	— 1·91
Ajmere	29·548	SW	[illegible]	89·9	76·5	87	0·30	3·03	— 1·48
Deesa	29·594	SW	17	93·1	77·6	83	0·01	4·06	— 0·76
Ahmedabad	29·604	SW	5	92·2	77·6	80	......	5·72	— 4·35
Bhuj	29·559	SW	22	91·3	78·9	74	......	1·52	— 1·99
Jamnagar	29·601	SSW	22	91·5	79·2	77	......	7·88	— 2·45
Dwarka	29·602	WSW	21	85·8	80·3	79	......	1·96	......
Rajkot	29·591	SW	13	92·4	76·2	85	......	10·81	— 2·37
Bhavnagar Para.	29·622	SW	11	97·1	78·5	71	......	2·76	— 3·68
Veraval	29·638	WSW	15	82·2	80·3	86	......	5·38	— 1·34
Neemuch	29·572	WSW	17	85·5	75·2	83	......	6·36	— 0·72
Indore	29·601	W	14	83·6	73·1	81	......	8·67	— 0·21
Saugor	29·525	W	12	84·4	70·6	94	1·71	7·15	— 5·55
Jubbulpore	29·461	W	7	83·9	71·6	10	2·46	6·81	— 8·19
Hoshangabad	29·573	SW	4	84·2	73·2	95	0·50	4·98	— 5·77
Khandwa	29·581	W	6	87·2	77·1	76	......	6·46	— 1·72
Raipur	29·496	SW	12	83·6	73·4	92	0·27	8·16	+ 5·29
Nagpur	29·542	W	13	85·8	75·6	78	0·27	11·98	+ 0·44
Amraoti	29·554	W	14	80·1	73·5	84	0·32	12·30	+ 2·82
Akola	29·568	W	[illegible]	84·5	73·8	78	0·02	9·15	+ 1·57
Surat	29·640	SW	12	87·6	80·1	79	......	9·15	— 5·37
Malegaon	29·622	W	20	90·1	71·0	64	......	5·35	— 0·49
Bombay	29·694	WSW	16	86·3	78·0	85	0·11	22·80	— 5·59
Poona	29·694	WSW	21	83·6	72·4	75	......	3·32	— 3·5
Ahmednagar	29·686	W	17	86·4	70·9	·5	......	3·48	— 2·78
Aurangabad	29·627	W	22	85·3	68·2	78	......	9·56	......
Sholapur	29·689	WSW	17	91·2	72·0	67	......	7·64	+ 2·05
Ratnagiri	29·737	WSW	10	85·8	79·8	85	0·02	63·61	+ 21·89
Bijapur	29·712	SSW	18	87·4	65·8	80	......	3·61	— 0·56
Belgaum	29·752	WSW	27	75·3	67·8	92	0·16	26·23	+ 4·11
Mormugoa	29·765	W	14	85·0	76·4	93	0·18	61·93	+ 28·31
Karwar	29·774	NNE	8	84·2	78·5	76	......	64·48	+ 15·74
Mangalore	29·817	WNW	9	83·9	74·9	84	0·57	63·08	+ 14·37
Calicut	29·830	WSW	10	79·8	74·2	94	2·08	56·41	+ 11·63
Cochin	29·850	WSW	F	85·3	74·7	84	0·28	47,51	+ 11·17
Bangalore	29·814	WSW	14	79·7	64·8	88	0·02	2·73	— 1·55
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·671	W	10	87·9	74·2	77	......	7·75	+ 1·82
Masulipatam.	29·673	WNW	15	96·6	79·1	73	0·12	4·30	— 2·00
Bellary	29·730	WSW	12	89·0	75·2	71	......	3·21	+ 1·04
Cuddapa	29·718	W	G	96·7	80·4	57	......	2·13	— 2·34
Madras	29·724	W	9	99·5	80·0	58	0·05	1·04	— 2·35
Coimbatore	29·788	W	[illegible]	87·4	70·1	73	0·08	2·19	+ 0·23
Trichinopoly.	29·776	WSW	6	101·6	78·8	60	......	0·00	— 1·83
Nagapatam	29·760	W	8	97·7	80·5	72	......	1·51	— 0·55
Colombo	29·844	SW	11	82·0	77·0	87	0·04	15·59	+ 6·17

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J. J. H.=0·02 (32·13) ; G. T. H =0·07 (33·43) St. G. H.=0·05 (30·38); C. P.=0·01 (22·80)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen slightly over nearly the whole area. The barometer is from ·03 to ·11 in defect of normal in Berar and the Central and United Provinces.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and at Karachi and south-westerly to north westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency and at Masulipatam, Neemuch and Karachi.

Temperature.—The variations of both the day and night temperatures are generally small. The maximum varied from 109° at Jacobabad to 75° at Belgaum and the minimum from 85° at Jacobabad to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over the greater part of the country.

Rain has fallen at several stations in the Central and United Provinces, Rajputana, Berar, the Madras Presidency and along the West Coast. The principal falls are :—2·46" at Jubbulpore, 2·08" t aCalicus and between one and two inches at Saugor, Jhansi, Cawnpore and Agra.

Wheather.—There is a small area of abnormally low pressure in the Central Provinces and Berar and weather seems to be slightly unsettled there and to the eastwards of Raipur. Rain is to be expected in the Central Provinces, Berar, the Madras Presidency and along the West Cosats.

The mail steamer "Arabia," which left Aden on the 4th, reports having experienced up to longitude 52° E. light variable winds and a moderate south-easterly swell thence to longitude 68°, E. fresh to strong monsoon, occasionally blowing with a moderate gale, passing clouds and a high sea and swell; thence to arrival this morning moderate to fresh monsoon, moderate sea, passing clouds and passing showers near the Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 8th July 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32° dex. Fah.	inches	29·655
Temperature of the air	degrees	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·5
Dew Point		77·0
Relative humidity of Air		0·827
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	86·3
Minimumdo, do, (read at 8 a.m.)		75·8
General-Directions of Wind.*		WSW, W, WSW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*		340
Fall of Rain		0 01
Total fall during month		7·53
" year		22 77
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th July		0·10

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Adato, 2145 tons, Captain J Brodie, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Istrar, 2978 tons, Captain G P Perks, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff 15th June with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Loyd's S N Co's steamer Silesia, 3339 tons, Captain L de Stabile, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Goldenfels, 2269 tons, Captain K Swarz, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg 4th June, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mrs Tasker and 65 deck passengers.

THE steamer Muristan, 1786 tons, Captain J B Moore, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London 9th June, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Kemp, Mr Alier, Mr Wilson, and Mr Corke.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain E Y Watson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh 1st July with a general cargo, 8 cases opium Lieut Brown R N Captain Ynosuff as cabin and 17 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M J Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 7th July, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Turg, Sub-Cond Duran, Sergt Flood, Mrs Flood, Mrs Duran, Mr Bajwanee and 65 deck.

STORM SIGNAL.

Simla, July 10—The depression advancing across northern India likely to give strong winds squally weather off. Coast between Kurrachee and Bombay next 48 hours.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARIN SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill		Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville		Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	De Berry	31-5	R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Wilson		R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Huddleston		R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming		Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi	—	—	—
Do Karen	—	—	—
Do Pathan	—	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 9.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Dentschland bq	788	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Capara	1216	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davisong			E Tajbhoy
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Muttra	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Java	920	Carey			M M & Co
Naderi	1168	Metcalfe	Red Sea Ports	16-7	B & P S N Co
6 Imaum	2704	Penberthy	Dunkirk		K Nixon & Co
Megna	772	Macgregor			M M & Co
Upada	3302	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Robertson			M M & Co
Rajput	3615	Craig	Calcutta		T M & Co
Chindwara	1482	MacLean			M M & Co
Auchencrag	2541	Reid			K Nixon & Co
Landaura	2157	Farquharson			M M & Co
Diana (bque)	696	Pahlsson			W & A G & Co
Surada	3400	Honeywood			M M & Co
Goldenfels	2269	Schwarz			Glade & Co
Istrar	2978	Perks			K Nixon & Co
Arabia	4167	Leigh			P & O Co
Kapurthala	720	Watson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Grant	2505	Cowie	Antwerp	23-7	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Macintyre	3052	Fishenden	Amsdam	14-7	T M & Co
C	Castello	2338	Gresham	Hull	13-7	F M & Co
D	Knowsley Hall	2790	Buck	K'chee	12-7	K Nixon & Co
G	Mahammadi	1252	Galley	Jeddah	18-7	B & P S N Co
H	Moshtari	1111	Storey	Red Sea Ports	16-7	B & P S & Co
K	Fultala	2702	LeMarchand	Liverpool	12-7	M M & Co
L	Akbar	1440	Baldwin	Mauritius	18-7	H C Joosub
M	King Arthur	1047	Bunet	P Gulf	19-7	B & P S N Co
P	Loodiana	2421	Sharp	Zanzibar	13-7	M M & Co
Q	Muristan	1736	Moore	Kurrachee	14-7	Ew Latham
	Alongside.					
	K Ismaila	3331	Stebbing	stream	18-7	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Mahanadi	517	Hoosein	K'chee	12-7	Shepherd
Puri	827	Ahmed	Janiira	4-7	Shepherd
Kaweri	552	Ahmed	B'nagar		Sh d & Co
Pekin	2523		Cooks	13-7	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent.
1	Nubia	3845	Tillard	China	13-7	P & O S N Co
2	Britannia	1970	Garrick	Liverpool	15-7	W & A G & Co
3	Levanzo	2587	Viola	Genoa	15-7	F R S N Co
4	Capri	2718	Belsito	China	16-7	F R S N Co
5	Havraise	3404	James	Dunkirk	13-7	J M & Co
6	Coromandel	2783	Mostford	China	27-7	P & O Co
7	Welsh Prince	3218	Dodull	Antwerp	13-7	W & A G
9	Alavia	2974	Peel	Mauritius	16-7	E Tajbhoy
11	Kerbella	1563	Brooks	P Gulf	12-7	M M & Co
16	Dumra	762	William	K'chee	16-7	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent.
Reichstag	2085	Stilo	Zanzibar	11-7	A Strandes

ARRIVALS

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Muristan s	Moore	London, June 9
	Goldenfels s	Swarz	Hamburg, June 4
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi, July 7
	Istrar s	Perks	Cardiff, June 15
	Arabia s	Leigh	London, June 17
	Kapurthala s	Watson	Busreh, July 1

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Oriental s	Spicer	London
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Ilesia s	Stabile	Calcutta
	Adato s	Brodie	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—

Steamer Istrar, for Hull via Karachi
" Megna, for Calcutta, &c
" Reichstag, for Zanzibar, &c
" Moshtari, Hodeida, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July	Names.	Tons.	From
6	Thorndale	1971	Colombo
6	Shahjehan	1065	Andaman Isles
6	Maharaja	1046	Moulmein
6	Florican	2430	Colombo
6	Verzinia	2790	Madras
6	Gagoburn (ship)	1060	Freemantle

DEPARTURES.

July	Names.	Tons.	For
6	Craftsman	4030	London
6	Uganda	3451	Bombay
6	Hortensius	2125	Antwerp
7	Argenfels	3658	Hamburg
7	Shahzada	1046	Rangoon

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	From
June. 28	Falls of Keltie	Calcutta
July. 1	Clan Forbes	Coconada
5	Clan Sutherland	Liverpool
5	Bangala	Rangoon
7	Zamania	Straits
7	Citta di Nuova Orleans	Venice
8	Secundra	Bombay

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 8.

The City Line steamer City of Madreel, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The same Co's steamer Crewehall, left here for Bombay on the evening of 7th instant.

ADEN, JULY 8.

The P and O Co's steamer Oceanea with the homeward Mails of the 2nd July arrived here at 3-30 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Knowsby Hall s—1005 cwts myrabollams A Mahadew ; 1950 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Becher ; 2000 cwts cotton H Anandjee ; 2000 cwts cotton seed N Bhugwandas ; 3280 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

Fultala s—328 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

Britannia s 100 bales wool J Karra.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Havraise—1000 cwts linseed Ernst Lamb and Co

Imaum s 2001 cwts poppyseed a Blaschek and Co

FOR HULL.

Castello s—250 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR MARSEILLES

Britannia s—1200 cwts wheat E D Sassoon and Co,

FOR GENOA,

Levanzo s—1000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton A Blaschek and Co. 1000 cwts linseed Ernst Lamb and Co 81 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG,

Nubia s—150 cwts coplate Mr H E E Ellias.

Capri s—1000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales Gaddum and Co; 300 bales twist G Tejpal and Co 17 cwt olibanum and 38 cwts fennels seed G Madhowjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—200 bales twist Tata And Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, July 9.

1 There will be Drill for Recruits in the Town Hall this evening Monday the 11th at 5-30 p.m. also on Tuesday 12th and Thursday the 14th instant at the same hour.

2 The signalling class will meet at the Town Hall to-morrow Tuesday the 12th and Thursday the 14th instant at 5-30 p.m.

3 There will be drill for trained members at the Town Hall on the 11th, 12th, and 14th instant at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

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Imagine over 2,000 people working all the year round making it up.

Then you can understand that it is only by studying our Customers that we are enabled to do this.

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Broadcloths, Blankets, Flannels,
Serges, Tweeds, Putties,
Numdahs, Berlin Wools,
Lohis, Horse Clothing,
Greatcoat Cloths, Socks,
Jerseys, Cardigans, Balaclavas,
Sweaters, Gloves, and

EVERYTHING ELSE MADE OF WOOL.

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HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
has been conferred on
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Rs. 3.
English Lever Round TIMEPIECE,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 3/8.
English Lever Square TIMEPIECE,
(WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
Rs. 4/8.
Lady's or Gent's SILVER WATCH,
(WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)
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Prize Tickets issued free of cost up to the 6th August 1904, and the drawing will be held on the 13th August 1904, on the Art Union Principle in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

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1 Do.	"	100
20 Prizes	" Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	" 5 "	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1904.

BHOWNAGAR.

BHOWNAGAR State reports a gratifying continuance of the more favourable conditions, which prevailed last year, under which the State was enabled to recover the ground which it had lost during the unprecedentedly severe famine of Samvat 1956. That year is regarded as the culminating point in a series of bad seasons and its effects were very incompletely diminished by the comparatively favourable monsoons of the years 1957 and 1958 (1903-4). They were indeed, the Dewan tells us, far too widespread and too intense for the loss and suffering involved to be eradicated in one or two years, and nothing short of a long succession of good years will compensate for the losses of that unfortunate period. Still we find the Durbar expressing thanks that the process of recuperation is well maintained, though, owing to scanty rainfall, it was considerably retarded in Bhal, Gadhada and Botad, the three districts which had suffered most severely during the great year of famine. Among the evidences of a return to prosperity, we find that land, which had fallen out of cultivation, is rapidly being taken up—a hundred thousand acres in the past two years—and though the Durbar has to accept substantially lower rates of assessment at the outset, greater benefits will ultimately accrue. Mr. Prabashanker D. Pattani, who is to be congratulated on the satisfactory results of his administration, reports indirect as well as direct indications of a return to a happier condition of things. The traffic and earnings of the Railway have grown. There was a marked improvement in exports and imports of articles other than food-stuffs. Serious crime has greatly diminished. The gaol population has fallen to not much more than half of what it was the previous year, when doubtless poverty and hunger led to crime many who did not belong to the criminal classes. Civil litigation increased, notwithstanding the obstructive and disturbing influences of plague. Everything points to better times. But the Durbar has prudently refrained yet from taxing cultivators to the extent it would in strictly normal times.

The extent to which Bhownagar suffered may be gathered from the fact that only a small part of the arrears of land revenue which remained for collection has been recovered and the outstandings are still represented by nearly twenty-four lakhs of rupees. Still the Durbar expresses its intention of adhering to a policy of watchful patience, and while sacrificing none of the revenue to which it is entitled without good reason, it will maintain the principle of elasticity in its relations with impecunious cultivators by which the interests, no less of the State than of its subjects, can be best promoted. In the excellently written summary of the report, we find the admission that, despite much in the situation of the State that affords ground for encouragement, there has continued to be much to try the patience of the people and to reduce their power to bear the burdens which fall upon them in the ordinary course of things. Among these was an outbreak of plague which lasted nearly four months and attacked the capital town and every district in the State. Plague impeded the progress of trade, education and "all the functions of civic life which are dependent upon the presence of a settled and undisturbed population." Still appreciable progress was made. The outstanding balance of the thirty-lakh loan to Government was reduced and the State declined to accept the offer of the Government of India to forego interest on the loan. The experimental savings bank is doing well and the Imperial Lancers have been raised to their original strength of three hundred sabres. Public Works have not been lost sight of, communications being given first attention. With two exceptions, no new buildings were undertaken, but the Durbar buildings have been repaired and the harbour works improved. Public gardens waterworks and light-houses complete the list, and it is interesting to find that since the year 1872 the State has spent Rs. 1,96,65,162 on public works over and above Rs. 78,68,471 on the Bhownagar Integral Railway. In connection with this work, it is noteworthy that the capital expended on the line has already been returned to the State and the net earnings, since the line commenced, have already exceeded the capital outlays by nearly eleven lakhs.

Medical relief has not been neglected. There are now sixteen medical institutions in the State and the number of out-patients and in-patients treated was 124,795 and 1,103 as against 131,066 and 1,453 respectively in the previous year. There was no material increase in the sanitary expenditure incurred by the Municipalities except such as were involved in special plague measures. The total expenditure on education, including inspection charges, showed a very slight decrease, but this was due to certain grants to private institutions standing over for payment. Including the Samaldas College, the Alfred High School and the Anglo-Vernacular schools, the number of educational institutions was 148, an increase of two on the previous year. These include three Sanskrit Pathashalas and one Urdu School. The number of pupils was practically the same as in the previous twelve months, but the average attendance was much better, the figures being 11,287 against 10,115. Bhownagar has a spinning and weaving mill with 240 looms and 14,288 spindles; eleven cotton presses and nine ginning factories and a general and brisk revival in the industry consequent on the improvement in the season conditions was reported. Hand-weaving is carried on to some extent and copper, brass, wood and ivory carving are among the industries. During the year the cotton mill deals with 2,202,565lbs of raw material, the production being 1,986,800lbs of yarn valued at Rs. 7,14,006 and 720,487lbs of cloth valued at Rs. 3,26,470. All branches of industry seem to be sharing in the general improvement and, as is claimed, the record for the year is one on which the State may well be congratulated.

THE FUTURE OF KARACHI.

THE mission in life of the Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb, Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, is apparently to induce others to share his own enthusiastic faith in the future greatness of Karachi. That, of course, should not be a difficult task. Undoubtedly Karachi is bound to grow and its trade develop in the coming years at an even more rapid rate than in the past decade or two. What ish appening just now at the port of Karachi indicates the necessity for the local authorities to be prepared for the needs of the future. The fruits of the extension of irrigation in the Punjab and Sind are seen this season in a record wheat crop and wheat is now being transported to Karachi in such volume that the whole port is blocked. At stations on the railway too, wheat is lying awaiting to be transported, but cannot be moved because of the congestion at Karachi which has produced a suspension of the railway service. Mr. Webb has taken this as his text for a suggestive address at the Chamber of Commerce on the future commercial greatness of Karachi. Some extensions of wharves and other improvements to cost thirty or forty lakhs are now under consideration, but Mr. Webb urges that Karachi must be prepared for much greater demands in the near future. A direct mail service with Aden is one of the things that he believes must come at no distant date, and he is convinced that neither he nor his generation will pass away before the Baghdad Railway will be carried to the Persian Gulf and the shortest route between India and Europe opened up. When that event occurs he anticipates much benefit to Karachi. But of more importance to the future development of the port than a direct mail service or the Baghdad Railway is the development of still barren areas in Sind and the Punjab, while Baluchistan and Afghanistan present fields of trade and commerce as yet almost untouched. Mr. Webb estimates that the trade of Karachi will increase tenfold within a comparatively few years. The estimate may be unduly optimistic, but the results of the irrigation colonies in Sind and the Punjab afford an indication of what may be produced in the future by an extension of irrigation. As Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, the Commissioner in Sind, reminded Mr. Webb's audience, of the six and a half millions of acres throughout India which the Irrigation Commission calculated were capable of effective irrigation, nearly half is situated in the Punjab and Sind. It will take a long time to make the whole extent of that area yield produce which may find its way to the port of Karachi, but none the less the not remote future will witness much growth in the trade and wealth of the north-western Port.

ENGLISH FARMING METHODS.

A WRITER in a home contemporary who has returned to England on a visit after twenty-five years of farm life in New Zealand has seen fit to pass some remarkable criticisms on the farming methods of "the old country" as compared with the Colonies and, if all that he has to say on the subject is taken seriously to heart by English farmers, a sweeping change in their methods may be looked for in the future. The English farmer according to this writer is a most slovenly worker and has resort to old-time tools that would be better burnt or made into scrap-iron. He never does any work with his own hands, and his wife and children play day by day. They are not farmers, they ought to be country gentlemen in receipt of an income of £10,000 per annum. This writer, who evidently has the greatest contempt for English farming methods, further considers that the laws, regulations, customs, and conditions regarding the tenure of land are all wrong; restrictions seem to have been framed not to encourage honest men to deal fairly with land, but to restrain rogues and thieves. Under existing conditions, it is no wonder that farmers try to get all they can because they are so fenced round with harassing conditions that they cannot get all they might or are entitled to. Even more scathing is the writer's condemnation of the want of co-operation on the part of the farming community. "In all my travels," he remarks, "I did not come across one single instance of what I should call an up-to-date dairy, creamery, cheese or butter factory, or bacon-caring factory, worked by the farmers on the co-operative principle." Commenting on the want of interest shown by farm labourers in the work they have to do, it is the writer's opinion that this want of interet is simply the apathy engendered of starvation both of mind and body and can only be remedied by giving them a fair share of what their labour produces. As soon as they get better pay, they will get better food; better food will bring better brains, and brains will take care that education is supplied. We certainly agree with the writer in his views on the co-operative principle. The establishment of co-operative concerns is of some importance and might receive the serious attention of English farmers. They mean a steady inflow of punctual and regular ready cash, a big consideration with the class of small farmers. Despite the writer's strictures, however, even under existing conditions we are not inclined to believe that England is dead so far as farming is concerned.

COTTON GROWING IN THE SOUDAN.

THE Soudan promises to offer a considerable field for cotton growing in the future. Mr. W. W. A. Fitzgerald, who has had a considerable experience of the country, in a paper read at a recent meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, has much that is interesting to say on the possibilities of successful cotton cultivation in that region. That cotton is destined to fill an important place in the future agricultural development of the Soudan seems assured when the important fact is remembered that not only is the plant indigenous to the country, but that it finds there its every requirement in climatic conditions and quality of soil. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of rich alluvial land only awaiting the advent of systematic cultivation to render the Soudan one of the greatest cotton-producing centres of the world. In proof of this, we have it that the experiments carried out by the Soudan Government last year have demonstrated that cotton of a good grade can be grown in the Soudan. This result is the more important and conclusive, as the experiments were carried out simultaneously in different parts of the country and with different varieties of seed. The Soudan Government deserves every congratulation on its public spirit and enterprise in initiating these experiments, the results of which have attracted widespread interest in England. Samples of cotton grown in the Berber province which were submitted to a meeting of the General Committee of the British Cotton Growing Association were declared to surpass all expectations as to their quality. What is now needed is that the schemes for the development of the Soudan which are under consideration should be pushed on so that cultivators who are anxious to take up land for cotton growing may know precisely what facilities are to be offered to them.

WE understand it is now settled that when Sir Denzil Ibbetson goes on leave Mr. J. P. Hewett will succeed as Member of Council to the temporary vacancy.

THE telegraph was extended to Gyantse last week, and important messages now reach Simla in a few hours.

IT is practically decided that there will be a Railway Board for India, but its composition has not yet been settled.

IN connection with the increase of the Imperial Service Troops, we understand that the Maharaja Scindia is anxious to raise and maintain another regiment.

THE opinions of the Local Governments on the Police Commission's Report are being sent to the Government of India at Simla, where they will be collated before any action will be taken.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Saturday by the P. & O. Co.'s mail steamer Arabia, from London were Sir J. P. Millbert, Sir C. A. White, Mr. Justice Lewis Moore and Mrs. Moore.

AMONG the inventors of new small bore rifles is Colonel Thorneycroft of South African fame. His particular pattern of arm is being experimented with at Home, but its special merits have not yet been disclosed.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Oriental were:—Sir Ernest Robinson, General A. W. L. Bayley and Mrs. Bayley, and Captain Hon. W. A. Nugent.

SIR JOHN STANLEY, Chief Justice of the N.-W. P. High Court, takes a month's privilege leave from Tuesday next, prior to the vacation of the Court, and Mr. Justice Knox, as Senior Puisne Judge, acts as Chief Justice during Sir John Stanley's absence.

IT is intended only partially to occupy the new Civil Secretariat buildings at Simla this season as the lower rooms would not be healthy during the current rains. All the offices concerned will be located in their permanent quarters next spring.

THE Punjab Government are taking steps to ascertain the amount of water power available in certain parts of the Provinces with a view to the generation of electricity on a large scale for industrial and traction purposes in various large towns.

THE pursuit of the Tibetans down the valley leading to Shigatzse should show whether the country in that direction can be made to furnish supplies hereafter for the force which will hold Gyantse when an advance is made to Lhassa. Further a good purpose will be served by the exploration of the valley in case a column has to visit Shigatzse itself.

THE business of the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commenced on the 28th ultimo, terminated on Saturday. There were five murder cases for trial, the accused in two of which were sentenced to death; one was sentenced to life transportation; one to rigorous imprisonment for five years; while one was acquitted and discharged.

A LIST of game laws has been framed under the authority of the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral. Under no circumstances will sportsmen be allowed to shoot with magazine rifles, but of course, officers in possession of magazine arms may convert them into single-loaders for the purposes of sport. It has been found that young sportsmen possessing magazine rifles go on pumping lead after a departing herd long after they are out of sporting range, and thus inflict much unnecesary suffering upon animals that cannot be recovered. The rule against magazine rifles is in fact a salutary measure which should have been introduced on all good sporting grounds, like Kashmir, long ago. With the continual improvement in arms of precision unless sportsmen place some sort of restriction upon themselves game will sooner or later cease to exist.

IT is good to laugh. There is probably not the remotest corner of little inlet or the minute blood vessels of the body that does not feel some wavelet from the great convulsion produced by hearty laughter shaking the central man. The time may come when physicians shall prescribe to a torpid patient, "so many peals of laughter, to be undergone at such and such a time."

THE discussion on Irish Supply affords an example of the House of Commons in its lighter moments. Here is the report:—On the Vote of £110,406 for the Board of Agriculture in Ireland, Mr. Farrell condemned the department as a ghastly failure. It had deteriorated the quality of the horses, cattle, and pigs. It had introduced a breed of pigs—technical pigs they were called in Longford—(laughter)—and really the produce of that breed would be better fitted for a coursing match than an agricultural show. They grew tall and long, but they grew thin, they were never in condition, and the people were tired of feeding them. (Laughter.) As a protest against this maladministration, the only remedy for which was Home Rule, he moved to reduce the Vote by £100. Mr. Flynn called attention to several appointments in the technical instruction department, and cited two cases in which a fishery and a veterinary inspector had been respectively trained as a brewer and an engineer, (Laughter.) With inspectors having that sort of technical skill they might soon expect the Irish pigs to take part in coursing matches. (Laughter.) Col. Saunderson said an hon. member had remarked that the plumage of the Irish landlords must have been ruffled by what Sir H. Plunkett had written about them. He assured the hon. member that the feathers of the Irish landlords had been taken out long ago. (Laughter.) At the last election he was struck on the head by a stone weighing 4lb. 8 oz. (Laughter.) Luckily, his head was very hard, and he now used the stone as a paper-weight. (Renewed laughter.) Mr. C. Craig, alluding to Mr. Farrell's description of Longford farmstock, said it would be interesting to know what the offspring of a Longford cow was like—whether it could be sent to Egypt to be used as a camel, or to the Zoological Gardens to be exhibited as a giraffe. (Laughter.)

THE YEAR OF THE ASCENDING DRAGON.

A SECRET OF JAPANESE INVULNERABILITY.

[BY WILLIAM DURBAN.]

THE impact of a vivid idea on the mind of an imaginative people often accounts for romantic and thrilling heroism. We hear much more of the wonderful Bushido, or Spirit of Japan, as a phenomenon in the psychology of the nation, than of any reasons to account for it. It is lightly ascribed by outsiders generally to that exalted phase of patriotism expressed by everlasting loyalty to the Emperor. It is, indeed, the universal fashion in Dai Nippon to reckon that the virtue of the Mikado, as the descendant of Hmeratsu, the Sun Goddess, monopolises all merit. But there are certain factors in the old faiths and inveterate and picturesque superstitions of this wonderful race which help to illustrate the causes that have stimulated the present amazing outburst of heroic temperament.

THE DRAGON AS A ZEIT GEIST.

The cycle-calendar of Japanese chronology is as singular and grotesque, but as impressive in regard to the popular imagination, as are the curious signs of the Far Eastern zodiac, writes Mr. Wm. Durban in the "Pall Mall Gazette," Each period of twelve months has its distinguishing designation. There is a year consecrated to the stork, that ubiquitous figure in the national art. Another year is set apart to the goat. But some years are reckoned to be under the influence of spirits, powers, genii, gods, and goddesses—sometimes celestial, sometimes infernal. These are seriously supposed to exercise a fateful influence. They settle the course—or, at any rate, the tendency—of the events of the year. Now, this particular year in the era of Meijii ("enlightened rule"), which began with the revolution under the present Mikado, is styled the year of the Ascending Dragon. To the native mind that titular expression involves an immensity of signification. For the Great Dragon is to millions of the people no mere mythical monster.

In the Japanese zodiac the Dragon is the sign of the fifth month, and therefore in an ordinary year that month would be expected to be a time of predominating good luck. But this year, being a Dragon year throughout, the auspices are considered happy not only under one month's symbol, but right on. It will be remembered that Japan did not actually enter on the struggle till this year began, and then she was ready, hesitated no longer, but plunged precipitately into the conflict. The Dragon Year had come, and with it a sense of invulnerability for their Empire and of invincibility for their armaments, whether on land or sea.

SOUNDING THE DRAGON-HEADED DRUM.

The Tatsu, or tutelar Dragon of Dai Nippon, is now supposed to be in the ascendant over all other mystic powers. It is in its most powerful phase, and will take such care of the Empire of the Rising Sun that the people do not believe that they can possibly be defeated. This superstition has been one of the inspirations to the daring deeds which will be enshrined among the most thrilling records of the world's history, and will, before the end is reached, be worth far more than an extra squadron or an army corps. The Russians have no such stimulus to a patriotic fanaticism. They have their tutelary saints—St. Sergius, St. Andrew, St. Nicholas—and they cultivate that curious ikonolatry which includes faith in the efficacy of miraculous pictures; while they imagine that God favours Holy Russia above all the rest of the world together. But in Japan for ages Buddhism has been blended fantastically and fanatically with the adoration of the Dai Tatsu, or Great Dragon. Of course this cult in some respects resembles the Chinese demonolatry associated with the Yellow Dragon, which is again kindred to the respect paid by the Koreans to the Winged Tiger, another grotesque modification of the Dragon as a national symbol of a tutelary spirit. In many temples in Japan are prayer-drums of wood shaped into the form of a dragon's head. The beating of the dragon-drum not only summons the worshippers, but is supposed to propitiate any of the gods that may happen to be within the shrine.

THE DRAGON AND THE FLOWER GODDESS.

The doctrine of the Ascending Dragon is mysteriously connected both with the Inland Sea of Japan and the mountain heights which culminate in the summit of the holy Fuji, that snow-crowned cone which is the acme of all the enchantments of Dai Nippon. One of Hokusai's famous pictures of the sacred mountain portrays a terrific monster on the slope beneath the cone. That is a delineation of the process of the Ascending Dragon. The guardian of the land has finished his sojourn in the depths and the caverns of the sea. The popular notion is that Fuji is the home of a beautiful divine princess who has her palace among the pure snows. She is supposed to smile on the land in springtide, and so to create the beauty of the cherry-blossom season. Popularly, this lovely goddess is styled Ko-nohana-saku-ya-hime, or The Princess who makes the blossoms of the trees to flower. Now, as this divinity is at times exposed to perils of her own, the Dragon is impelled to come here for her defence. And he remains for a year in the temple of the snows till all dangers are past. In the view of the common people every particle of the soil of Fuji is under supernatural protection. It is implicitly believed that every atom is imperishable, and that the sand or dust which comes down on the feet of pilgrims or tourists during the day all silently returns up the slopes at night!

OLD DRAGON OF THE STORM TEMPLE.

Dai Tatsu, the Great Dragon, has his chief shrine at Kamakura, near the Dai Butsu, or Great Buddha, that famous image which is one of the wonders of Japan. In the Temple of Engakuji at Kamakura is a portal of weirdly wondrous sculptured dragon forms issuing in all attitudes, writhing, and distorted, and twisting, and struggling, from stormy waters—whirling, billowing, and stormy. The work is very ancient and belongs to a stage of art no longer practised in Japan. These winged dragons rising from the storm represent the old guardian legions sent up by the Dai Tatsu—the Great Dragon—to come to the rescue of the nation when it was young and struggling for existence. The figures indicate the origin of the Dragon as the noblest of mythic creatures. Japan is an island empire, and its tutelary divinities are nearly all in affinity with the aquatic elements, and are intimately associated in poetry, in religion, and in art with clouds and tempests supposed to be incubated in the stormy deeps. The Japanese have always revelled in the imaginative ideas drawn from the suggestions of their beutiful mountains, crowned by Fuji's white diadem, and of their Inland Sea, that almost landlocked section of the ocean, margined by exquisitely beautiful coasts. So for many generations the people have pictured to themselves the movements of the Dai Tatsu. Sometimes a storm cloud carries him to Fuji; sometimes, while visiting the Holy Mount in his year of ascent, he may for an interlude go to bathe in some secluded lake. But this King of Dragons, when really at home, dwells in a submarine pavilion. In the abysmal depths of the Inland Sea he holds his court.

THE GENESIS OF THE DRAGON.

Among the most lucidly expounded of the theories of Herbert Spencer in his "First Principles" was that of the authentic origin of all widely-spread beliefs, however, fantastic they may be in development. Whenever vast numbers of people tenaciously cherish some idea, no matter if unspeakable absurdities are involved, there must have been some original foundation in fact on which the superstitions have been piled. It is so with the Dragon legends of China, Korea, and Japan. We only need refresh our minds by a visit to the corner of the Crystal Palace grounds where Owen placed his paleontological effigies, the representations of antediluvian monsters, in order to understand once more how the pterodactyl, plesiosaurus, the megatherium, and other monsters of the primeval world were likely to become the subjects of legends in which they were magnified and glorified indefinitely. The dragon is the apotheosis of the antediluvian saurian genus. It is of no particular species, for it is scaled, winged, and clawed, possessing every aggressive characteristic of all monster forms.

(Concluded on page 6.)

KAIPING OCCUPIED.

JAPANESE NEARING KAICHAU.

SAKHAROFF'S SURPRISE.

RUSSIANS STILL RETIRING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 9.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Tokio correspondent telegraphs that the Japanese have captured a dozen guns and fifty prisoners near Kai-chau.

General Sakharoff estimates that the Japanese force advancing from the South of Kai-chau consists of one division of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and sixty guns.

On the morning of the 7th inst., a vast Japanese camp was discovered at Siao-Ketzza, east of the railway and seven miles from Kai-chau.

The enemy subsequently resumed the advance along the railway.

LONDON, JULY 9, 7-30 A.M.

Reuter (Tokio) telegraphs that after severe fighting, General Oku has occupied Kaiping yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Reuter wires from Tokio that an absolute embargo under a heavy penalty has been laid on all information, regarding the Japanese positions and movements. Foreign attaches and correspondents are kept within a circle of two kilometres in diameter.

General Sakharoff reports a general advance of the Japanese on the 6th instant, from Siungyocheng northwards, the Russians retiring and sustaining a score of casualties.

The Japanese are eight miles south-east of Kia-chou.

LONDON, JULY 9.

General Sakharoff reports that the Russians have retired from Kai-chau and the Japanese continue to advance.

The Russian Volunteer cruiser Smolensk has passed the Suez Canal. Even her decks were crammed with coal in bags. It is stated that 50,000 tons are now accumulated at Jibutil.

M. de Witte has gone to Berlin ostensibly to discuss a Commercial Treaty, but it is believed to arrange a new Russian loan.

U. S. PRESIDENCY.

The Democratic Nomination.

JUDGE PARKER ADOPTED.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Mr. Bryan has succeeded in persuading the Democratic Convention to eliminate the gold standard plank.

LONDON, JULY 9.

A telegram from St. Louis states that after an excited all night sitting in which the Democratic Convention appeared to hesitate between the different candidates, Judge Parker was finally nominated in the first ballot.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Yorkshire vs. Kent.

AN UNPLEASANT INCIDENT.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The South Africans have beaten Hampshire by an innings.

The match between Yorkshire and Kent was abandoned owing to the wicket being watered over night.

This does not count in the Championship.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Gentlemen have beaten the Players at the Oval by an innings and 39 runs.

Eton has beaten Harrow by an innings and 12 runs.

Derbyshire has beaten Leicestershire by 306 runs.

Sussex vs. Essex was drawn.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

Celebrated by Tariff Reformers.

Two hundred Tariff Reform members of the House of Commons dined Mr. Chamberlain last night on the occasion of his birthday. It was interesting as an indication of the strength of Mr. Chamberlain's following.

Mr. Chamberlain in his speech emphasized their loyalty and confidence in Mr. Balfour and their determination to keep the Government in power as long as possible. He repeated his Tariff arguments with undiminished vigour and eloquence.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SIR P. M. MEHTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENTS.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 9.

A congratulatory telegram was sent to-day to the Honourable Sir Pherozeshaw Mervanji Mehta by the residents of Secunderabad, Hyderabad and Bolarum assembled at a public meeting convened by Messrs. Bezonjee Aderjee and Krishnama Chariyar, pleaders, at the Peoples Hall.

DEATH OF A POPULAR SHOLAPURIAN.

SHOLAPUR, JULY 10.

Rao Bahadur Hanmandas Jairamdas Sinji, opium farmer of Sholapur and Poona, a leading influential and popular citizen of Sholapur, died last night. He leaves behind him a very large circle of relations and friends to mourn his loss.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

Who Shall Foot the Bill.

A QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, July 8.

Mr. Herbert Roberts has given notice that on the 13th instant, he will ask Mr. Brodrick whether, in view of the Imperial character the Tibet Expedition has assumed, Great Britain will bear the cost.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

The Shadow of Conscription.

GENERAL LYTTLETON'S FEARS.

At a banquet last night, General Lyttleton in a speech said he was far from happy about the New Army Scheme.

Money, he said, is short and the men short, both in numbers and stature, and though no Government in the near future would care to tackle compulsory service, they would be forced to consider it before long.

THE LUNCHEON TO LORD CURZON.

Mr. Balfour, Mr. Brodrick and the other Ministers, together with Lord George Hamilton and Mr. Morley, will attend the Lord Mayor's luncheon to Lord Curzon on the 20th inst.

THE FALL IN CONSOLS.

Causes of the Decline.

The fall which has lately taken place in Consols is due to recent issues of first class securities, disappointment in the hopes for cheaper money and Continental sales.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 9.

Bangalore races opened here this afternoon in very pleasant weather. The attendance was very large. As many as ten bookmakers were in the first enclosure and sport generally was excellent. The following are the details :—

The Paddock Plate—5 furlongs.

Major W Douglas' Lancer 9st 8lbs ....Penton 1
Aga Khan's and Aga S Shah's Cocos 10st 7lbs Robinson 2
Col Desaraj Urs' Mamao 10st 8lbs......Lansdowne 3

Also ran Felicity 9st. 11lbs, and Laurier Rose 9st. 8lbs.

Betting : 3 to 1 on Cocos, 3 to 1 against Mamao, fours Lancer and sixes the remainder.

Won by half a length ; two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 8 2-5secs.

The Arab Plate—1 mile.

Col Desaraj Urs' Rubric 9st 3lbs ....Melsom 1
Mr Mahomed Haji Ibrahim's Gallant 8st 13lbs .... Heroo 2
Mr S W Webster's Derision 8st .... Hoyt 3

Also ran Harefoot 9st. and Selpone 8st. 11lbs.

Betting : 3 to 1 on Gallant, fours against Rubric, and Selpone and eights the rest.

Won by a short head ; four lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 55 1-5 secs.

The Horse Trials—One and a quarter miles.

Mr A w Grosser's Wallgrove 10st 1lb......O'Neill 1
Col Desaraj Urs' Courara 9st 4lbs............Melsom 2
Mr McJohn's Bundook 9st 8lbs ....Koops 3

Also ran Pope 9st.

Betting : 5 to 2 on Wallgrove, twos against Bundook, sixes Pope and tens Courara.

Won by three lengths; six lengths between second and third. Time—2 mins. 14 4-5 secs.

The High Ground Plate, a steeplechase for horses—about 2 1-2 miles of the steeplechase course.

The Sultan of Johore's Gaulme 11st 7lbs Koops. 1
Mr Apcar's Senator 10st 7lbs ....Burns 2

Also ran Quandong 10st.

Betting: 4 to 1 on Gaulme, threes Senator and fives Quandong.

Won by streets, Quandong shutting up absolutely at the six furlong post. Time—5mins. 4 4-5 secs.

The Pony Trials. Distance five furlongs.

Col Desaraj Urs' Ptarmigan 7st 10lbs ... Melsom 1
Capt. Toogood's St Gris 7st 1lb .... O'Neill 2
Aga Mahomed Jaffer's Nippon 7st 7lbs ... Gooloo3

Also ran Bisthan 8st 2lbs.

Betting: 4 to 1 on Ptarmigan, 5 to 1 against St. Gris, fifteens Bisthan and twenties Nippon.

Won by three quarters of a length, twelve lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 10 2-5 secs.

The Substitution Macintire Plate, handicap for horses—six furlongs.

Mr N Chowdhury's Tecolta 8st.9lbs. Lansdowne. 1
The Hon, Mr. Thellusson's Maderia 8st.... Hoyt 2
Aga Khan's Beadsman 9st 8lbs ... ... Robinson 3

Also ran Carburton 9st 6lbs, Sister 8st. 1lb. Scissorman 7st. 8lbs. Firecat 7st 2lbs.

Betting: Evens Beadsman, threes Carburton, fives Sister, sixes Scissorman and tens the remainder.

Won by a short head ; short neck between second and third. Time—1min. 18 4-5 secs.

SIR W. RATTIGAN'S DEATH.

A DEFECTIVE MOTOR CAR.

ALLAHABAD JULY 9.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 8th July, says that at the inquest concerning the death of Sir William Rattigan, who was killed in a motor car accident at Biggleswade, a verdict of accidental death was returned. The evidence showed that the car had been previously damaged and the chaffeur had been warned, but he had not given information to Sir William Rattigan.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" in a tribute to the late member for North East Lanark says Sir William Rattigan was a hard worker and a diligent student in many fields. More than one eminent man in India owed his success to Sir William's stimulus and example.

The "Scotman" says Sir W. Rattigan earned the respect of both sides of the House of Commons. While steadily loyal to the Unionist Party, he kept clear of the acrimonies of politics.

ACCIDENT TO A JOCKEY.

POONA, JULY 10.

Rather a nasty accident befell Jockey George Stonehill who rides for a W. P's stable while he was out-riding on the course this morning at about quarter past six. Stonehill was on Fireup and the stable boy on Miss Windsor little ahead. Stonehill intended doing half gallop and, thinking that Miss Windsor had well started, gave Fireup rein. Just then the stable boy who was pulling about Miss Windsor caused her to swerve to outside and Stonehills left leg came with such force against the hind quarter of the mare as to cause a compound fracture. He was removed to the Sassoon Hospital where he is feeling considerably better this evening, though it will take some time before he is fit for work.

THE ACCIDENT TO A MAIL TRAIN.

PASSENGERS KILLED AND INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 10.

The Railway Official Report of the accident to the Madras Mail train gives one native killed and three passengers slightly injured, one being Dr. Wells who was travelling in a first class carriage which was precipitated off the bank into jungle below, a fall of ten or twelve feet. A departmental enquiry is being held. The passengers were transhipped yesterday and on Friday. Through communication is likely to be restored to-day.

The special correspondent of the "Statesman" says that in all seven carriages, a first class, a composite first and second, four third class carriages and a composite post van were severely damaged so much so that they will have to be dismantled. The train was full.

THE BOGUS TELEGRAM CASE.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION.

The case brought by Mr. F. Gainsford, Secretary of the Calcutta Municipality, against A. Walsh, late Sergeant of the Howrah Railway police for false personation and extortion has been adjourned to the 19th instant, owing to pressure of work on the file of the Magistrate.

CONCERT AT THE SASSOON HOSPITAL.

POONA, JULY 9.

Yesterday, afternoon a very pleasant and admirably organised little concert took place in one of the rebuilt wards of the Sassoon Hospital. H. E. the Governor under whose patronage, and that of Lady Lamington, the entertainment took place and Sir Archibald Hunter were present. Lady Lamington was unfortunately prevented from attending by a previous engagement.

The big hospital is being partially rebuilt and considerably extended at the cost of about a lakh of rupees on the recommendation and under the guidance of Colonel Hume-Henderson, the Civil Surgeon and this ward is the first to be ready for the reception of patients.

The entertainment which lasted about an hour and a half, was organised by Captain Gordon Casserly, 120th Rajputana Infantry, with his usual ability and success. Mr. Andrew Sievwright opened the programme with a Banjo Solo, the "Clarence March" executed with precision and taste. Lady Cox sang the beautiful song "The Lark now leaves its Waking Nest." and latter on, the Kery Dance, Her Ladyship is no stranger in Poona and it is hoped there will be other opportunities of hearing her clearly phrased and sympathetic singing, in the course of the present season, Captain Casserly gave two comic songs, "Chinese Reform" and "Sister Mary Jane," in character, very cleverly. Captain Bayford and Mr. Cann were also heard to great advantage and Mr. Hitchcock in a clever character song after the manner of Albert Chevalier. Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Webb also contributed. The accompaniments were played by Mr. Winsor.

Colonel Hume Henderson presented a number of the Sisters and Nurses to His Excellency on his departure.

THE DAMAGE ON THE W. I. P. RAILWAY.

POONA, JULY 10.

Further particulars of the break on the West of India Portuguese Railway show that it was in consequence of the heavy rain between Collene and Castle Rock that two of the cuttings came down, one at mileage 45 and the other at 47, on the 3rd instant. Since that date the public have been transhipped across the break. The line at mileage 47 was cleared after three days, and it is expected the second break will be put right at once, there is also another break caused by the fall of a cutting at mileage 4 after leaving Castle Rock in the direction of Londa, which will be put right almost immediately. Mr. F. J. Bird, the District Engineer; and Mr. J. T. Spinner were soon on the spot and have done much to speedily put matters right again.

FOOT RACE IN POONA.

An interesting and exciting cross-country foot race was witnessed yesterday evening between nine men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and an equal member of the East Lancashire Regiment. The Adjutants of both the regiments and some officers, wishing to test the agility and endurance of their men in a long race, decided having a race of about 5 1-2 miles across country ; the ground negotiated was suggested and hilly in some parts and heavy in others. The locality included the Sholapur road, Gibbet and Prisoners Hill. The start was made from the bridge on the Sholapur road on to a line crossing a mile ahead where a flag was held noting the direction to the competitors had to pursue another mile and half leading up to the highest peak of the Gibbet Hill after which the competitors pursued the way alongside of the Prisoners Hill and thence down to the centre of Grandstand where the race terminated. The conditions were that the compititors that had the first six in first should win.

The match was keenly contested. The first man was piper Wright of the Highlanders. He was followed by private Farrar of the Lancashires. Lance Corporal Dale of Lancashires came third and Lance Corporal Wilkins of the Highlanders fourth. The race was thus exceedingly even, but the Highlanders won as they had the 8th 9th and 10th men in first. The race was started at 5·30 on the bridge on the Sholapur Road. Wright accomplished the distance in about 41 1-2 minutes. He was followed 1 1-2 minutes later by private Marden, and private Dale of the Lancashires was third.

There was a large number of officers and men belonging to both the regiments present, the match being keenly watched evoking, much enthusiasm. Between the first man and the sixth there was difference of some seven or eight minutes. The first and second received Rs. 20 each and Rs. 60 were divided among the winning team. The match was for Rs. 100.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Colonel W. Du G. Gray 55th Coke's Rifles is appointed Colonel on the Staff vice Colonel Mercer.

2nd-Lieutenant the Hon. H. De Courcy, 2nd Connaught Rangers, having qualified as a candidate for the Indian Army is posted to the Punjab Command.

It is probable that following the English precedent, the title of Honorary Colonel will be changed to Colonel simply, in the case of Indian regiments. This is most desirable as Honorary Colonels at Home are there connected with the Auxiliary forces only.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal that in lieu of the condition which now requires a Lieutenant-General, to vacate his appointment on the 1st April next following his promotion to General, the tenure of Lieutenant-General should be fixed at at three years, extensible to five years, irrespective of the fact that during his tenure he may have been promoted to General.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 24.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE political atmosphere is almost as changeable as the weather—the English weather I mean. A fortnight ago Mr. Balfour's attitude towards the Opposition was one of defiance not unmixed with something not very dissimilar from contempt. They had boasted that this Parliament would come to an end before the session was many weeks old and yet the Whitsuntide recess had come and gone without any signs of dissolution being observable, I do not say that dissolution is now within sight, but it is undeniable that the probability of an appeal taking place before the autumn gives way to winter seems more likely to-day than it did at the commencement of this month. What has brought about this change ? Several events. There are first of all the by-elections—Market Harborough where somewhat unexpectedly Mr. Philip Stanhope the prototype of what is called a Little Englander increased the Liberal majority from 1,323, in 1900, to 1,733, and Devonport where quite unexpectedly Mr. Benn, one of the "bosses" of the London County Council and a stalwart, if ever there was one, captured a Conservative seat by the remarkable majority of 1,040. Perhaps the more sanguine of the Liberals thought that even though the Conservative candidate, Sir John Jackson, is a local man and a large employer of labour the "adventurous Cockney carpet bagger" as Mr. Benn is pleasantly described by the "Daily Telegraph" would win, but not the most enthusiastic ventured to anticipate such a sweeping victory. The fact that Mr. Benn may be an unideal Dockyard representative, as his opponents contend, only makes his triumph greater, and it is no wonder that his return should have been received with consternation in the Conservative ranks. Another reason why the probable date of the general election has again become the principal topic of conversation at dinner tables is no doubt the slackness of Ministerialist M. P.'s and the poor show the Government have made in most of the divisions this week. Some of their majorities on Monday and Tuesday when the unpopular addition to the tea duty was once more debated were as follow :—52, 45, 49, 46, 55 and 33. On Wednesday when the extra duty on tobacco came up for consideration they did not do any better, indeed in the division on one amendment their majority was only 32. If this had been Ascot week—well it is doubtful if the King would have been able to go to Kiel. We should be in the throes of a Ministerial crisis. Other causes contributing to the present uncertainty are the evidences that the introduction of Chinese coolies into South Africa has by no means ceased to trouble our working classes and the scandal connected with Sir Charles Eliot's resignation in circumstances of so unusual a character. Quite apart from the merits of the question, about which we shall know more later, the terms of Sir C. Eliot's telegram to Mr. Balfour justify the use of the word scandal, The substance of this message has been telegraphed to you. Here is the text of Sir C. Eliot's telegram:—"I call on you, as Prime Minister, to hold a public inquiry into the circumstances of my resignation of the Commissionership of the East Africa Protectorate. Lord Lansdowne ordered me to refuse grants of land to certain private persons while giving a monopoly of land on unduly advantageous terms to the East Africa Syndicate. I have refused to execute these instructions, which I consider unjust and impolitic." Sir C. Eliot would not have sent such an extraordinary demand, much less have made it public unless he felt he had very strong grounds for his action ; but it would be wise to defer judgment until all the facts are before us. Of course human nature (especially in political circles) being what it is, it would be foolish not to expect the Opposition to make all the capital they can out of this unfortunate business, and a section of the Liberal Press is making much of the fact that the principal shareholders in the East Africa Syndicate are people whose names are so well known in connection with South African Syndicates. Perhaps more important than this are the things Major Powell Cotton has been telling an interviewer. The well-known traveller says that Sir Charles Eliot has never had a free hand in the government, while he has been always naturally desirous of opening up the country to European settlers, he has throughout been hampered by the officials at home. The country is unrivalled for white colonisation, and the local Administrator was anxious to do everything possible to attract suitable individual settlers on terms advantageous to the State. The suggestions put forward, however, by the Commissioner did not find favor with the Foreign Office, who imposed such conditions that a large proportion of the intending settlers left the country and returned home. "When I was in the Protectorate last year much indignation was caused by the way in which wealthy syndicates were being favoured by immense concessions of land on the most nominal terms, while private individuals were refused grants sufficient for their purposes. So far as one could ascertain this was not the policy advocated by the officials on the spot, but the result of instructions from Downing-street. The objection held in the Protectorate to syndicates as against private individuals is that, while the former hold huge areas with no immediate intention of cultivating or stocking the land, the same area, if divided among individual settlers, would at a much earlier period be developed.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

While his Majesty is on his way to Germany to pay a friendly, not as some of our Teutonic friends maintain, a political visit to Germany the Royal birthday is being celebrated to-day with undiminished enthusiasm and in the most favourable weather. To-night the West End is illuminated and Ministers are giving the customary State banquets in honour of the occasion. Mr. Brodrick has made a departure. His predecessors have given the Birthday banquet at the India Office; Mr. Brodrick goes to the Cecil Hotel where at all events the surroundings will be less sombre. Lord Curzon was to have been one of Mr. Brodrick's guests, but although he managed to go to Oxford for his honorary degree, he is not well enough to attend the banquet.The others invited are:—The Earl of Hardwicke, Under Secretary of State ; The Earl of Wemyss and March; The Earl of Northbrook, G.C.S.I., Lord George Hamilton, M. P., Viscount Midleton.Viscount Cross, G.C.B.,G.C S.I.,Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E., Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Sir Henry Fowler, M.P., Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P., Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir John Edge, K.C., Sir Charles Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I. Sir Steuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., General Sir John Gordon, K. C. B., Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., Sir James Mackay, G.C.M. G., K.C.I.E., Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I., Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S. I., Mr. Finlay, C.S.I., Sir Arthur Godley, K.C.B., Sir Horace Walpole, K.C.B., The Bishop of Lucknow., General Sir E. Stedman, K.C.B., K.C.I.,E. Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Egerton, G. C. B. D.S.O., Surgeon-General Sir T. Gallwey, K C.M,G., C.B., Major-General B. Duff, C.B., C.I.E., Major-General C.J, Burnett, C.B., Sir T. Raleigh, K.C.S.I, Sir Charles Lyall, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Curzon Wyllie, K.C.I.E., Colonel Sir John Ottley, K.C.I E., Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., Mr. F. C. Thompson. Mr. T. W. Holderness. C.S.I., Mr. L. Abrahams., Mr. R. T. Ritchie, C. B., Mr. E. Grant Burls, C.S.I., Mr. A. N. Wollaston, C.I.E., Mr. A. G. Scott, Mr. F. C. Holiday, Mr. H. H, Shephard, Surgeon-General Branfoot, C. I. E. Mr. F. R. Upcott, C. S. I, Mr. W. Maitland. C. I. E, The Honourable A. Brodrick, Lord Edmund Talbot, M. P., Lord Stavordale, Mr. F. A. Hirtzel, Mr. F. H. Lucas, Lord Curzon of Kedleston was unavoidably prevented by indisposition from attending.

MR. J. ANNAN BRYCE.

It is now a good many years since Mr. J. Annan Bryce was in Bombay and delivering vigorous speeches in your Chamber of Commerce on the shortcomings of Sir Richard Temple's administration so far as things commercial were concerned. Still there are some not only in Bombay but in other parts of the Indian Empire who will remember him and who will be interested to learn that he has definitely accepted an invitation to be Liberal candidate for the Inverness Burghs at the general election. His knowledge of Indian affairs would make him an acceptable member apart from his politics. He is as most people know a brother of the Right Hon. James Bryce who so far as learning goes is an ornament of the House of Commons but not exactly a Parliamentary success.

MR. MORLEY AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Parliamentary success is a peculiar thing. Many are called but few are chosen. Look for example at Mr. John Morley. Amongst living politicians there is nobody who enjoys so fully as he does the respect and admiration of foes as well as friends. He ought in the opinion of many to take Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's place when the latter goes up to the Lords, but those who ought to know say that it is impossible. When I ask why, I am told that it is because he is such a failure in the House of Commons. Inspiring, ready and effective on a public platform, he is uninspiring, halting and ineffective in the House of Commons. He seems to be overwhelmed by the perhaps chilling atmosphere of the popular assembly and on occasions when he has to make a set speech is as nervous as a young actress on the point of making her debut. One peculiarity about Mr. Morley's Parliamentary oratory is that while he often begins well, he falls off as he proceeds, whereas at a public meeting just the reverse happens to him. It is not easy to account for this ; but the fact remains. As a rule writers of the first-class, and no one will deny Mr. Morley this distinction, do not make great orators. Perhaps they are troubled when on their legs by too much thought as to the form in which they present their ideas, forgetting that a body like the House of Commons thinks much more of what a man says than how he says it. This was so when Burke delivered his polished speeches to an audience not much larger than that which in these days listens to a debate on the Indian Budget. Pungency, not precision, is what the House of Commons like.

THE HOME CHARGES.

By Act of Parliament the Home Accounts of the Government of India have to be presented to the House of Commons. The accounts for the year ending on March 31, 1903, have just been issued as a White book. I extract a few of the items of expenditure :—Salaries of the Secretary of State, under Secretaries, Member of Council, India Office Clerks &c. £129,412-10-7 ; Store Department, £23,932-13-9 ; telegrams to India, £5,867-12-11 ; India Office contingencies, £13,950-16, contribution towards the expenses of his Majesty's ships "employed in the Indian seas &c. £105,475-7-1 ; subsidy to Admiralty for manning and maintaining Indian Government Defence Vessels, £61,600 ; law charges in connection with the traffic in arms in the Persian Gulf, £1,489-2-10 (why was not this charged to the Home Foreign Office ?) "remuneration to officers and others specially employed and miscellaneous expenditure," £4,533-13-5, (this item comes under the heading "Scientific and *Other Minor* Department's"—(the italics are mine)—and cost of insignia and of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire and cost of Kaisar-i-Hind medals, £6,759-13-0 ; the ordinary amount paid for the East India naval squadron is £100, The Auditor explains that the extra £5,475-7-1 is chiefly for coal supplied to vessels for service in the Persian Gulf, but why more fuel should be wanted for men-of-war there than elsewhere does not appear. The Auditor, however, seems to keep a sharp look out to prevent India being charged with expenditure that ought to be borne by the Home Government. One of the larger items on the debit side of the balance-sheet is the cost of the trooping service. In the period under notice this amounted to £345,498-18-11. The Auditor says :—"I have raised queries in respect of passages chargable to the Imperial Government amounting to £2,159-4 which must be disallowed. They are chiefly in connection with (a) the conveyance to India of the wives and families of men whose regiments have been serving in South Africa, and (b) the conveyance of detachments to make up the strength of regiments returning to India from service in South Africa." It may be interesting to add that the India Office employs 28 housemaids at £40 a year each, and five charwomen at fourteen shillings a week each. The charwomen, however, as we are carefully informed, are not on the permanent establishment. If Mr. Galloway Weir studies the Home Accounts and the foregoing explanation attracts his notice,we may expect some such question as the following to be addressed to Mr. Brodrick :—"Will the Secretary of State for India inform the House (1) why the charwomen of the India Office are not on the permanent establishment of that department and (2) what punishment he proposes to inflict upon the official who permitted himself in a public document to call attention to so invidious a distinction ?"

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The soiree held by the above Association in the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Imperial Institute, on Monday night passed off very successfully. The attendance was one of the largest I have seen on such an occasion, and the brilliant costumes of some of the more distinguished of the Oriental visitors added to the picturesqueness of the scene. The duty of receiving the guests was gracefully performed by Lady (Alfred) Lyall, Mrs. Chester Macnaghten and the Honorary Secretary Miss E. A. Manning whose inclusion in the list of recipients of the Kaisar-i-Hind medal is a well deserved recognition of excellent work long sustained and unselfishly performed. Amongst those present were the Raja of Jhalawar accompanied by Major Benn, the Raja of Rajpipla and his brother, Sir Richard Temple, who by the way is to read a paper in the anthropological section of the British Association at its forthcoming meeting at Cambridge, Sir Charles and Lady Lyall, Sir Curzon and Lady Wyllie, Sir Charles and Lady Elliott, Sir Henry and Lady Winterbotham, Sir Charles and Lady Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Ameer Ali, Mr. and Mrs Sheppard, Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree M. P., Mr. and Mrs Slater,and Mr. and Mrs. Skrine, Mr. Samuel Digby, Canon and Mrs. Barnett, Miss. Ellaby, M. D, Mr. and Mrs. McCorkell, Miss Benson, M. D., and Major Syed Hasan. The piano was effectively played by Mrs. Elsie Dunmar (of the Sorabji family) and Miss de Rozario of Madras and a student of the Royal School of Music. Excellent songs were given by Miss M. Vernon Harcourt and Miss Mabel Dutt and Mr. Vere Smith amused the company by his sketches produced with the cinometograph.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The lamented death of the Earl of Cork reminds me of a story I was told about him some years ago. Though not a dandy he was always a well groomed man and so well anointed was he that not even the fierce onslaughts which the late Duke of Argyll used to make on his former colleagues ever made Lord Cork's hair stand on end. One day a brother peer said to him good naturedly "Cork, how do you manage to make your hair so smooth." I rub it on the door mat" was the equally good-natured reply. At one time Lord Cork jibbed about Home Rule but finally threw in his lot with Mr. Gladstone and in spite of all temptations to belong to another party remained a Liberal. His death was rather sudden. It was only about a fortnight ago that he took the chair at the annual meeting of a society, the presidentship of which he had accepted as successor to the Earl of Northbrook.

Amongst the Bombay visitors now in London is Prof. O. V. Muller, who is looking up old friends and former students. He has been invited by his old college—Jesus—to go to Cambridge for the meeting of the British Association.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

The transport Nurani is expected to arrive in Bombay from Berbera, on the 12th instant, with the following troops and will be landed at the Prince's Dock :—14 officers, 53 warrant and non-commissioned officers, 13 British rank and file, 307 native rank and file, 477 followers and 12 horses.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

COLABA GARRISON vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MATCHES in Bombay this season between Military and Civilian teams have not been an unqualified success, for it has invariably happened that all the bowling is on one side—the Civil—with the result that the sons of Mars have usually found themselves dismissed for a meagre score, after, in their turn, had a long outting in the field, while the Civilians have made hay of the weak military bowling. This practice of pitting weak military teams against the pick of Gymkhana Civilian players has fallen rather hard on players like the Langhornes who in three matches out of five up to date have found themselves facing the two best Gymkhana bowlers, Ainsworth and Coombs. This is what happened in the match on Saturday between the Garrison and the Gymkhana which was played on the Garrison ground and the latter, after occupying the wickets for the best part of the afternoon during which they compiled a total of 144, got rid of their opponents in about an hour for 60 runs, Ainsworth and Coombs dividing the wickets. For this match the Garrison brought down a bowler named Corporal Price of the Cheshire Regiment from Deolali and he certainly bowled very well, his leg breaks taking four wickets for 30 runs, while at least four catches were missed off his bowling. The Gymkhana innings was noteworthy for a lengthy partnership by Aston and Philbrick who after the dismissal of Powell for a blob became associated. Both batsmen soon got the measure of the bowling, and although Price was not easy to score off they succeeded in making runs at a fairly rapid rate. Aston in particular was most impartial in his attentions to the bowlers, and despite one or two changes continued to lay about him merrily. His innings of 39 was one of those displays which have now become characteristic with him, and although he is perhaps too fond of a go at the ball when steadier play might be more profitable and consequently very often makes risky strokes, he is an attractive batsman to watch and, if we may say it, the best bat in the Gymkhana team this year. Gifted with a good eye, a quick wrist and a keen appreciation of the game, the old Harrovian has all the essentials that go to make a good cricketer, and if any man deserves to have his claims to a place in the Persidency team considered favourably this year, it is certainly him. He has in a great measure filled the gap caused by Cheetham's absence, and to say this of any batsman, is high praise indeed. Philbrick played very nice cricket indeed and has plenty of scoring strokes. After Aston left he kept on steadily in partnership with Carnegy leaving the latter to do most of the scoring. Aston's dismissal, we should mention, was brought about by a magnificent running catch in the long field by Corporal Price who had to sprint quite 30 yeards before he got under the ball.

The partnership between Philbrick and Carnegy was severed by the dismissal of the latter who succumbed to a curly one from Jones. His innings was, despite a chance which he gave shortly after he went in, a good sound display and would have been an even better one, had he not received a nasty blow on the knee early in his innings from one of Ainsworth's deliveries which naturally effected his play. One of the oldest cricketers now playing for the Gymkhana, Major Carnegy can point to a long and useful career in Bombay cricket, and it is pleasant to reflect that he can still hold his own with the younger generation of cricketers. When Philbrick was eventually disposed of, he was able to point to a score of 32, a sound steady innings. Only two other men reached double figures—Burney and Milne—and both men hit hard. Burney has the makings of a very good batsman in him if he would only devote a little more time to practice. Milne, we are sorry to see, is not the Milne of old and is evidently short of practice without which no student of the art of "gentle tappipg" can expect to keep in form. We were very pleased to see Ainsworth and Coombs in such good form with the ball when the Garrison went in. True,the latter had not a very strong batting side, but five wickets for 24 runs and five for 35 runs, even allowing for the weakness of the batting were distinctly good performances, and taken in conjunction with their performances in previous matches encourage strong hopes that in them the Presidency will find its two most useful bowlers next month. With Captain L. M. R. Deas transferred to Quetta and extremely unlikely to be able to make the long journey back to Bombay next month, the Presidency will only have Coombs to fall back on for a fast bowler, unless, indeed, they contemplate a repetition of the foolish policy of last year when for the Bombay match a fast bowler was regarded as a superfluity and this in face of the notorious fact that at least three of the Parsee batsmen cannot play fast bowling. Even if Captain Deas had been available, Coombs would be worth playing. Ainsworth unless we are very much mistaken, is bound to get a place in the Presidency XI and, if the wicket at all suits him should prove a throrn in the side of the Parsee batsmen. We do not think that he has yet been able to find a wicket exactly to his liking and there can be no doubt that he would do ever so much better on harder wickets than those obtainable in Bombay during the monsoon season. The batting of the Garrison may be dismissed without much comment, Sergt. Cheshire (13) and Private Gulley (22) alone reached double figures and between them were responsible for more than half the total made by the side. Gulley played a particularly good innings which although not quite free from blemish was one of the best in the match. Before concluding, we must pay tribute to the excellent form that Philbrick showed behind the stumps. He may be not quite so reliable as Walcott in that position, but he is at least as good as A. H. C. Kearsey, the Poona wicket keeper, and a far better bat than either of them. His inclusion in the Presidency team would materially strengthen the batting without weakening the fielding of the side by having an indifferent performer behind the wicket. The following are the full scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Aston, c Price, b Cheshire	39
Mr Powell, b Price	0
Lieut J Philbrick, c and b Jones	32
Major Carnegy, b Jones	25
Mr J S Milne, b Tayler	12
Major Baynes, b Jones	0
Mr Burney, l-b-w, Price	19
Mr Ainsworth, c Bond, b Tayler	7
Mr Coombs, c Gulley, b Price	3
Captain Macdonald, not out	2
Mr Richard, ht wkt b Price	0
Extras	5
Total	144

COLABA GARRISON

Lieut Langhorne, c and b Ainsworth	0
Sergt Cheshire, b Coombs	13
Corpl Price, c Burney, b Ainsworth	0
Pte Gulley, c Carnegy, b Ainsworth	22
Capt Langhorne b Coombs	6
Capt Bond, c Philbrick, b Ainsworth	3
Mr Birkley, b Coombs	0
Lieut Jones, c Carnegy, b Ainsworth	2
Lieut Tayler, b Coombs	5
Gr Jones, not out	6
Pte Hanman, b Coombs	3
Extras	1
Total	60

BATTING AVERAGES OF GYMKHANA PLAYERS.

(For all Matches up to July 9th).

	No of Innga.	Times not out.	Highest Inngs.	Total Runs.	Average.
A H S Aston	4	—	88	158	39·2
A P Langhorne	4	—	61	61	16
S N Powell	4	—	31	58	14·2
J Philbrick	5	—	32	69	13·8
J S Milne	4	—	38	50	12·2
A B Burney	3	—	19	31	11·1
Major Baynes	4	1	25*	31	10·1
Capt Langhorne	3	1	8*	21	1·1
E E Coombs	4	—	12	23	7
J L Ainsworth	4	—	9	20	5

* Denotes not out

BOWLING.

	Wickets.	Runs.	Over.
Coombs	17	[illegible]	6
Ainsworth	14	[illegible]	9

NOTES ON OTH[illegible]AMES.

The two strongest teams [illegible] on Saturda were the Hindu Gymkhana and the B. B. an C. I. Railway which met on the former's ground. I this match history repeated itself. The season be fore last when these two teams met on the sam ground, the Railway after compiling something lik 150 runs for the loss of half their wickets declare their innings closed leaving the Hindus a little ove an hour to make the runs. The Hindus made th runs, P. K. Telang knocking up 80 runs by some the finest hitting ever seen on that ground. O

Saturday the Railway totalled 105, their last wicket falling at about 4-15 p.m. In the hour and a half left at the disposal of the Hindus, they ran up 114 for four wickets, Telang claiming no less than 86 of this total made by superb cricket. It is noteworthy that on both these occasions the Hindus had three of the own best men opposed to them in the persons of Baloo, Bhanda, and Date. Telang is simply invincible this year and is far and away the best bat in Bombay. His pre-eminence indeed amongst local cricketers is as great as Greig's is in Poona cricket.

The Gymkhana Reserves made quite a respectable total against the Y. M. C. A. Reserves on the Gymkhana ground running up 158 for 8 wickets to their opponents' 39. Captain Stiffe (48) and R. Reid (42 not out) made hay of the Y. M. C. A. bowling while three other batsmen reached double figures. The Y. M. C. A. in their turn gave an inglorious display against the bowling of Marsh and Gratwicke, the former getting five wickets for 10 runs and the latter five for 23.

The Islam Gymkhana are showing improved form every week and on Saturday defeated the Y. M. C. A by 103 runs. Aba and Mullaji divided the wickets and both had capital figures, the former capturing six for 27 and the latter four for 10.

The Parsee Gymkhana for whom Dinshaw Kanga made 59 not out, A. A. Mehta 25, J, D. Mody 24, and H. D. Gimi 23 not out, defeated the St. Xavier College Gymkhana by 129 runs after declaring their innings closed with the total 174 for six wickets. Homee Kanga failed for once in a way with the bat but captured eight wickets for 20 runs.

PARSEE GYMKHANA vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

These teams met on the Kennedy Sea Face ground and the Parsee Gymkhana winning the toss took first service of the wickets. D D Kanga was first man in and scored rapidly and well, carrying out his bat for 57. A.H. Mehta in his first appearance made 25. The Parsees declared their innings for 174 for six wickets. Xavierites' Gaikwar was the only batsman who played the bowling of which Homee Kanga bore the brunt and he accounted for nearly all the wickets. Scores :—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Mr H D Kanga, c Jaiker b Gaikwar	1
Mr H H Belgaumwalla, c Rane b Gazdar	0
Mr D D Kanga, not out	59
Mr J D Mody, b Mehta	24
Mr A H Mehta, stumped b Gazdar	25
Mr H F Commissariatwalla, b Gaikwar	12
Mr H D Gimi not out	23
Mr Pocha Mr S S Petit Mr M K Mehta Mr M R Parekh	Did not bat
Extras	30
Total	174

Innings declared

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

Mr Vijaikar, c Belgaumwala, b Mehta	5
Mr Rane, b H D Kanga	0
Mr Doctor, b H D Kanga	3
Mr Gazdar, c D Kanga, b Mehta	6
Mr Jaiker, b H D Kanga	5
Mr Sethna, b H D Kanga	2
Mr Printer, b H D Kanga	0
Mr Gaikwar, D H D Kanga	18
Mr Vajifdar, b H D Kanga	0
Mr Mehta, not out	1
Mr Dotywala, c Gimi, b H D Kanga	0
Extras	5
Total	45

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY vs. R. I. M. DOCKYARD C. C.

Played on Saturday. Scores :—

B B & C I R Y C C.

Mr Rustomji, b Pearcey	6
Mr Colline, b Atkinson	3
Mr Bhownagri, retired hurt	1
Mr Ives, c Pearcey	4
Mr Shathaller, c Atkinson	12
Mr Wright, l-b-w, b Atkinson	1
Mr D'Souza, b Pearcey	0
Mr Hiraji, b Pearcey	8
Mr Scoris, c Pearcey	1
Mr Dinshaw, b Atkinson	1
Mr Jehangir, not out	6
Extras	9
Total	52

R I M DOCKYARD C C.

Mr F Gough, b Dadabhoy	11
Mr S F Pearcey, c Ives	0
Mr S Ahmed, b Dadabhoy	6
Mr H Huddson, b Ives	12
Mr R Atkinson, c Dadabhoy	4
Mr R Laxton, b Wright	0
Mr R G Jayakar, not out	35
Mr P Janardhan, b Wright	2
Mr McCormack, run out	9
Mr H Smith, c Sthaller	2
Mr F Hearn, c Wright	5
Extras	8
Total	95

Y. M. C. A. vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

In this match played on Saturday the Islam Gymkhana defeated the Y. M. C. A. "A" team which Aba and Mullaji disposed of 41 runs, the former taking 6 wickets for 27 runs and the latter 4 for ten. The Islamites made 114, Clarke took fives wickets for 17. Scores.

Y M C A.

Mr F G Clark, c and b Mullajee	3
Mr H Middleton, Mullaji	6
Mr A C Higgins, b Mullaji	2
Mr R Philips, c and b Aba	12
Mr W B George, c and b Aba	0
Mr K C Lynn, b Mullaji	3
Mr W H Peyton, b Mullaji	0
Mr A K H Ash, b Aba	0
Mr E N Greyman, c and b Aba	0
Mr S Alcock, b Aba	4
Mr Shety, not out	2
Extras	9
Total	41

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mr H C Tyabji, c Clark, b Lynn	11
Mr Abe, c Nash, b Clark	23
Mr D Nensi, c Green, b Higgins	6
Mr Shaik Y, b Clark	3
Mr Mullaji, b Clark	16
Mr M M Ali run out	8
Mr Yusufali, b Lynn	11
Mr Peer Mahomed, Middleton, b Higgins	28
Mr Alisha, c Higgins, b Clark	2
Mr Javir, l-b-w, b Clark	0
Mr Gosman, not out	3
Extras	3
Total	114

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. Y. M. C. A.

This match was played on the Gymkhana ground an Saturday Captain Steff played excellent cricket for his 48 which included one 6 and six four Lieutenant Marsh took 5 wickets for 10 and Mr. Gratwicke 5 for 23. Scores :—

GYMKHANA RESERVES.

Mr Fischer, run out	17
Mr Brand, run out	0
Capt Steff, b Lee	48
Mr Cawson, c Horne, b Alcock	3
Mr Gratwicke, c Irvine, b Lee	13
Lt Marsh, b Lee	6
Mr Cooke, c Osborne, b Lee	4
Mr Reid, not out	42
Mr Smith, b Horne	8
Rev C E Lord, not out	11
Mr Kendall, did not bat	
Extras	6
Total	158

Y M C A.

Mr J E Fido, b L Maren	5
Mr R J Lee, c and Marsh	7
Mr J Irvine, c Reid, b Marsh	0
Mr A S Alcock c and b Marsh	0
Mr C Horne, b Gratwicke	4
Mr C Andring, b Gratwicke	0
Mr E A Sherrin, b Gratwicke	1
Mr S King, b Gratwicke	8
Mr S J Tonkin, c Brand, b Marsh	2
Mr T Rhernes, not out	4
Mr T H Osborn, b Gratwicke	2
Extra	6
Total	39

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY C. C.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by ten runs, Following are the full scores :—

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY C. C.

Mr Smith, c Mehta b Talpade	28
Mr Colabawalla, l-b-w Mehta	6
Mr Banda, b Mehta	29
Mr Patel, b Talpade	0
Mr Baloo, b Mehta	7
Mr Date, run out	1
Mr Allison, b Talpade	1
Mr B Framji, c Thakur, b Mehta	1
Mr Walkott, not out	13
Mr Polishwalla, c Thakur b Tapade	9
Mr Edulji, c Parshotam b Talpade	0
Extras	10
Total	105

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Masurker, b Baloo	0
Mr P N Telang, b Polishwalla	86
Mr M D Pai, b Baloo	4
Mr C V Mehta, b Banda	3
Mr W B Talpade, c Patel b Banda	8
Mr S D Thakur, b Date	0
Mr Parshottam, c Allison b Baloo	2
Mr G E Khote, b Baloo	0
Mr Dhurgelker, b Banda	8
Mr Gotesker, not out	1
Mr M R Deo, b Baloo	1
Extras	2
Total	115

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. LIBERAL C. C. MARINE LINES.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 87 runs. Subjoined are the full scores :—

LIBERAL C. C, M. LINES.

First Innings		Second Innings	
Mr H Kanga, c Pai, b Baloo	35	run out	16
Mr S F Mulla, b Baloo	0	to bat	
Mr M D Umriger, b Baloo	0	b Talpade	8
Mr N N Lungrana, b Baloo	0	c Telang, b Talpade	52
Mr J J Pocha, run out	3	b Talpade	0
Mr H S Cardmaster, b Baloo	0	not out	4
Mr S H Daver, not out	25	b Date	0
Mr E F Balsara, b Baloo	3	to bat	
Mr M B Watcha, c Telang, b Banda	2		
Mr H N Saher, b Banda	1		
Mr J F Umriger, c Pai, b Baloo	2		
Extras	5	Extras	4
Total	76	Total	84

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Masurker, b Vatcha	3
Mr P N Telang, b Vatcha	13
Mr G R Banda, c M Umriger, b Vatcha	27
Mr K A Date, b Vatcha	8
Mr P Baloo, c and b Umriger	5
Mr C V Mehta, c Kanga, b Umriger	57
Mr M D Pai, not out	38
Mr Dhargelker, not out	9
Mr Talpade Mr Dandeker Mr N B Daderker	did not bat
Extras	3
Total	163

MUNICIPAL C. C. vs. WILSON COLLEGE C. C.

An interesting match was played on Saturday between these two teams and resulted in a win for the Municipal team by 7 runs. For the Home team Meher Homjee totalled 20 runs, while Daderkar and Bulsara made 12 each. For the Wilson's College, Kamuna made the top score of 21 runs and Ratnagar and Polishwalla made 11 and 8 runs respectively.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 3rd and 4th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place at Ghat Cooper on Saturday morning when 13 members turned out to compete. The Committee would like to see a larger number of Competitors as there is 7 aggregates with prizes amounting to Rs. 270 also one gold, seven silver and one bronze medals. The Club is open to all comers and full particulars can be obtained from Sergt-Major Downing, Head-Quarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The next shoot will be on Saturday morning next, the 16th instant, distances 700 and 800 yards. The following are the scores:—

	Score 500 Yds.
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vol Rifles	32 a
Sgt-Maj A Harrison, G I P R Vol Rifles	31 b
Cr-Sgt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	30 c
Corpl A W Scott, Bo Vol Arty	29
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Vol Rifles	27
Sgt-Instr S Brifflit, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Vol Rifles	25
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Vol Rifles	25
Cr-Sgt H M C Harris, Bombay Vol Rifles	22
Lieut J W Stokes, G I P R Vol Rifles	11
Sgt-Instr J Quinton, G I P R Vol Rifles	8
Gunner Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	4

1st a Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 2 Points.
c Winner of 2nd Spoon.

	Score 600 Yds.
Sgt-Maj A Harrison, G I P R Vol Rifles	32 a
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Vol Rifles	30 b
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vol Rifles	28
Cr-Sgt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Vol Rifles	26
Cr-Sgt M H C Harris, Bombay Vol Rifles	25
Sgt-Instr S Brifflit, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Cr-Sgt W Fry, G I P R Vol Rifles	22
Corpl A W Scott, Bo Vol Arty	21
Lieut J W Stokes, G I P R Vol Rifles	17
Gunner Woodall, Bombay Vol Arty	15
Sgt-Instr J Quinton, G I P R Vol Rifles	9

a Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon.

FIRE ON A P. & O. STEAMER.

VESSEL PUTS INTO MARMAGOA.

News has been received in Bombay that the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Tientsin bound for Bombay, has put into Marmagoa harbour, fire having broken out on the vessel. The Tientsin was on her way to Bombay from Japan laden with a cargo of coal and matches. It is surmised that the fire originated among the cargo of matches. The fire has been burning for several days and owing to the failure to extinguish it, a fire engine was despatched from Bombay on Saturday by Shepherd and Co.'s steamer Satrunji, with the necessary extinguishing appliances. An Assistant from the Sirdars Carbonic Gas Co. has also left for Mormagoa with gas to extinguish the fire.

HIGH COURT.—July 11.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

394-04—Malvi H and M—The firm of Lukhmichand Gordhundas vs Haji Jacob Haji Jooma and others,

In the matter of the Indian Companys Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Tapti Mills Company Ardesir H D and Co—Petition for hearing.

Payne and Co—Jugmohandas Vundravandas B Petitione.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

208-02—Tyabji H and Co—Raja Bahadur Chatoorbhujdas vs Munchershaw Bomanji Chotia and others—Wadia G and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

98-04—Crawford B and Co—Charles Douglas and another vs Damodar Khimjee Unvalla and P.

Long Causes.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kabu and another vs Ameerchand Madhowji and others—Mansukhlal J and H Little and Co. Dikshit and D. and Thakurdas and Co, Partly decreed.

105-04—Hiralal D. Vajirani Sakharam Dewan vs Purshetamdas Jamnadas M B Chothia,

560-99—Nanu H and Co—Sakharam Vishram and another vs Sadashiv Shanker Wagh and another.—Malvi H and M.

621-02—Mansukhlal J and H and Little and C—Gordhundas Radhakisson and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M B Chothia and Tyabji D and Co.

689-03—Mulla and M—Rajabally Ramjee Lakhdir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.

352-01—Mulla and M—Rajabally R. Lakhdhor vs Samson Huskil—Captain and V.

677-03—Kanga and P—Ganeshlal Jaharimull and another vs Chathmull Jivanram—Payne and Co.

455-19918-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jainabai vs Mistry Adam Aba Patel—Jehanghir and S.

75-02—Little and Co—Rahimtoola Khairaj and other vs Gungaram Vithaldas—Thakurdas and Co.

128-02—Jamsetjee and R—Abdul Hussein Nujmudin Chinwala vs Sakinaboo widow and others—Payne and Co Bhaishanker K and G and D D Romer.

623-03—Bicknell M and M—Bai Vahalivahu widow vs Hemraj Jugsung and another—Malvi H and M.

870-98—Little and Co—Raghowji Vijyal vs Narrondas Parmanand—In person.

251-00—Little and Co—Raghowjee Vijyal vs Narendas Parmanand.

79-01 And 0393-00—J P Dastur—Cowasjee Furdoonjee Postwala vs Ralsey Amerchand—Little and Co,

726-03—Madhowjee and V—Gungabai Alias Premonbai vs Haridas Narranjee—Daphtary and F.

124-04—In persona pauper—Shaik Mohideen vs Mahomed Hoosein Bautwalla—In personal

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russel.

Testamentary suit for Consent decree

38-03—Jamsetji and R Dhanbai widow vs Rustomji Nawroji Khori in person

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

411-02—Cragie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fraser and Co and others—Payne and Co and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

615-03—Smetham B and N—Vithal Luxuman Chunekar vs Gajanao Shamboo Sadhab and others—Jamsetji and R—and In person—Part heard,

753-02—Smetham B and N—Benjamin Santa Anna Pereira vs Antonio Sebastian Pereira—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

29-02—Smetham B and N—Benjamin Santa Anna Pereira vs Antonio Sebastiao Pereira—Edgelow G and W—Part heard.

TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN.

Some little time ago the Indian Tea Association had before them a letter from Colonel Rennie, R. A, M. C. (retired), Dehra Dun, with reference to the question of the tea-trade with Afghanistan. After stating how, in former years, Afghan merchants used to visit the Dun gardens, buy tea for ready money, and carry it off in sacks, Colonel Rennie proceeded to explain why the trade had declined. He stated that the Amir Abdur Rahman decided some years ago to "farm out his taxes to the border Khans, and the Khans of the Khyber; all manner of the extortions where then practised by the tax-gatherers and as a result the tea-trade ultimately ceased altogether. We do not know whether or not the Association accepted this view, but, as a matter of fact the explanation is based on absolutely incorrect information. Abdur Rahman never formed out his taxes to the border Khans—whoever these may be—while as to the Khyber region there has not been for the last twenty years and more a single rupee levied upon caravans except the trifling toll taken by the Indian Government. What the late Amir did do was to establish certain customs posts along both the northern and southern routes into Afghanistan and these are still maintained. Dakka is the first station where caravans using the Khyber route have to pay the tax, which is collected by Afghan officials. As Dakka is twelve miles west of Landi Kotal, it will be seen that the customs dues are not paid until the Khyber has been left a day's march in rear. The story of extortions practiced by the tax gatherers of the "Khans" is a traveller's tale: Abdur Rahman was much too shrewd to let any border cateran have anything to do with the collection of State dues. What really happened was that the Amir adopted a fiscal system which gave him for a short time plenty of ready money, but it applied not only to tea but to all imports from India. Enormous transit dues were levied on goods intended for Central Asia, while heavy taxes were laid upon merchandise sent to Kabul and other towns in Afghanistan. As a result of this short-sighted policy imports declined very rapidly indeed. At the same time His Highness created State monopolies in the matter of the export of timber, fruit, horses, sheep, etc., again with disastrous effects upon trade. Friendly suggestions made by the Government of India were of no avail, and the monopolies were extended until they embraced every important article of export. In the end Indian traders ceased to look upon Afghanistan and Central Asia as markets for their goods.

Fortunately the present Amir has shown a more sensible appreciation of the position. The taxes upon merchandise in transit to and from Central Asia have been greatly reduced and caravans are now encouraged to cross the Oxus. As against India the dues have not been materially lowered where goods are intended for consumption in Afghanistan itself. Still, however, trade has revived in a remarkable manner in the last three or four years. Thus in 1901-02 the value of the total trade between India and Afghanistan was 110 lakhs; last year it had risen to 114 lakhs and it has since shown signs of continued expansion. Kabul alone accounted for 50 lakhs of imports and 19 lakhs of exports or nearly one-half of the total amount. If the State monopolies were abolished the exports would undoubtedly increase by leaps and bounds. We have not the figures as regards Indian tea but with the lowering of the transit dues the planters of the Dun and Kangra should once more try to regain the Central Asian markets for their green tea. It would seem to be an opportune time also for the Government of India once more to approach the Amir with a view to obtaining a revision of the customs traffic on all Indian goods. Habibullah Khan cannot have forgotten that he has personally benefited by the action of Lord Curzon in sending Major Bird to attend him after his shooting accident: he has now two British officers as his guests in Kabul and his relations with Government are of the most friendly kind. There is no occasion to send a commercial Mission to Kabul, but His Highness might be invited to depute to India some representative official to discuss trade relations generally. They would be assured of a cordial welcome, and they might visit the principal manufacturing towns in India. The Afghans are naturally very keen and enterprising traders, and it is to be regretted that the old caravan trade has declined in spite of the exports of the Powindas to keep it at a high level. With our railway stretching to Peshawar, Thall and New Craman, there should have been a steady development of commerce with Afghanistan, but the reverse has been the case owing to the unfortunate action taken by Abdur Rahim. Now is the time to undo the mischief, for Afghanistan has no internal troubles to cause anxiety to its ruler, and the Frontier tracts through which the caravan routes pass are undisturbed by tribal quarrels.—"Pioneer."

THE MURDER OF MR. ETZEL.

HIS COMPANION'S STORY.

DELIBERATE OUTRAGE BY CHINESE SOLDIERS.

The "China Times" publishes the following account from Mr. Brindle of the shooting of Mr. Etzel, the war correspondent by Chinese soldiers:—

Last Sunday morning Etzel and myself proceeded by train to Shuntaize, where a junk was to be sent to meet us. Upon our arrival we found the junk was not there, so we went in smaller boats down the river in the hope of meeting her. However as we found no signs of her, we returned to Shuntaitze and stayed the night at a native inn. We left again the next morning by a small junk, and about five in the afternoon we found our boat, to which we transferred the baggage and the servants. There was a stiff breeze blowing and we made good speed. We were congratulating ourselves on the success of the first part of the voyage. It was a lovely afternoon, and we sat and talked on deck for some time. We saw four junks sailing up, and then went below. Etzel being in the next hold to me. These holds are deep, and are separated by thick boards. The absence of steps compels considerable effort in getting in or out. I was reading when a sudden commotion arose among the Chinese. My mafoo looked down and said "Hunghutse man makee fight!"

Direcly afterwards a storm of bullets hit the junk on all sides and swept across the deck. The sail came down with a rush. I heard Etzel say: "Why do you pull down the sail," but no notice was taken of his order: I slipped a cartridge into my rifle and put my hands on the top of the hold to clamber up, when the mafoo looked down and said "Master have makee die,"—pointing to the next hold. I jumped over and saw Etzel lying with his head in a pool of blood, and gasping for breath. There was a big hole in the back of his head, which I stopped with a handkerchief, and moistened his lips with brandy. I tried to pour some down his throat but it was ineffectual. His teeth were clenched. I spoke to him but he did not answer. His eyes were closed. He died in a moment or two. I straightened the body and went on deck again. The firing had stopped after they saw me. There were four boats, each having on board a number of Chinese with villainous faces, and carrying arms. I was informed they were Chinese soldiers. They were close to our junk, making ready to board her. Our Chinese servants and crew implored me to prevent them from coming on board. They said that would mean all of us being killed when they discovered they had shot a foreigner. I gave a servant my Chinese passport and he held it up. The boats then went away. We sailed to Erhchiako, arriving about ten, engaged a guide, and walked to Tienchuangtai, which station we reached at two o'clock yesterday morning. We wired from there for assistance. By the first train from Yingkou came Messrs. Cheyne, Sheridan, and Lister with a stretcher party. We rode with a military escort back to Erhchiako and took away the body in the afternoon to Tienchuangtai.

An inquiry was held at the latter place by Mr. Miller, American Consul-General, acting as Coroner. Messrs. Bush, Vaness and Horrop were the jurors. General Chu was present. Afterwards the body was conveyed to Yingkou by special train and was taken over the river in a launch kindly provided by the Russian authorities, who did everything they could for us. The body was enclosed in a coffin, but the burial was deferred till instructions should be received from the United States Minister in Peking. Over a hundred shots were fired at us. The sides of the junk were full of holes. The soldiers must have seen us before they fired. They said they took us for pirates but I cannot believe it. They appeared to be shooting at our larger boat from mere wantonness. At the time Etzel was struck he was looking over the top of the hold, clinging to the sides with his hands. He fell without noise. Taken away in the prime of life, brave, kind and generous, Etzel can be ill-spared by his friends. The Chinaman in our boat who was wounded in the back is in a serious condition. We fired no shot and gave no provocation. The name of the corporal in charge of the soldiers was Pan Yungheo. He is acknowledged by General Chu to be his man. He was sent out with ten soldiers on Saturday to chase robbers.—Brindle.

The "Japan Mail" has the following significant paragraph :—"In the "Novi Krai" (of Port Arthur) of the 10th May General Stoessel publishes a notification which suggests that things are not going well with his command. The gist of the announcement is that the Russian Civil officials are disposed to sacrifice their offices and save themselves prematurely, and the General promises that unless they show more firmness and courage he will try them by Court-Martial."

INDIANS AND COTTON-GROWING IN EAST AFRICA.

ADDRESS BY SIR EDWARD BUCK.

Sir Edward Buck, director of the Agricultural Department of Northern India, addressed a meeting on June 20, in the Board Room of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on the suitability of East Africa for cotton-growing purposes and on the advantages of using Indian labour in certain portions of the African continent. The meeting was called by the British Cotton-Growing Association. Mr. J. Arthur Hutton presided.

Sir Edward Buck, while laying no claim to full knowledge of East Africa, thought the impressions which he had formed during a recent journey from Mombasa to Lake Victoria might be of interest to the meeting. During his visit he had the opportunity of meeting and travelling with a large number of officials, and having been associated with the direction of the Agricultural Departments of India for 25 years he naturally took a great interest in agricultural development, though he had had nothing to do personally with the growth of cotton. He was much struck when in East Africa to find himself practically in India. Hindustani carried him through the bazaars, and native merchants cashed his cheques. He mentioned these things to show that the Indian who went to East Africa would find himself at home. There would be no question of slavery, for he would be a free man able to work his way just as if he were in India. Sir Edward gave a short description of the country as you see it from the railway from the coast to Port Florence, on the edge of Lake Victoria. After ascending the Kikuyu range of mountains you came, he said, to what he called the brown man's country, to distinguish it from the tropical parts, which was suitable only for black men. The Indian, or brown man, could not stand exposure to the malaria of tropical swamps, but in this part of the country he could live and thrive. There was a small settlement there already, formed of Punjabis, who had been employed in the railway making and had elected to stay in the country, and he thought that great advantage to India and to the cotton-growing industry would arise from the development of that settlement.

He believed there was a good prospect for Indians emigrating to that part of East Africa and taking up the work of agriculture and cotton-growing. There was everything that the native of Northern India desired—warmth, shade, and plenty of water for irrigation. He was told that the country was very promising for cotton cultivation, and that, with the exception of a few miles close to the railway, it was absolutley unoccupied. It seemed to him, therefore, that it was very favourable for establishing what he wished to call experimental stations. He did not advocate any scheme for introducing Indians in large numbers in that country now. "Festina lente," in his experience, was the best of all proverbs, and he would confine his suggestion to the proposal that a few settlements should be brought over to test the capacity of the soil, not only for cotton but for agricultural products which might be grown in India, for they had not merely to consider—at least it was not for him merely to consider—the interests of cotton. He had to consider the advantage which this scheme might be for the general agriculture of the country, but he firmly believed that if you had settlements growing all kinds of semi-tropical and North Indian productions, and growing cotton along with them, that might be the most economical way of securing the cotton that was wanted.

The practical suggestion he had therefore to bring before the Association was whether they would consider it worth their while to offer to co-operate with the Government of East Africa to make an attempt to establish experimental stations of the kind he had described. It would not cost very much money to make a trial. It did not mean operations on a very large scale, and it must be remembered that once these settlements were started they could do a great deal to maintain themselves by the growth of ordinary crops, as the Punjabi settlement had already done. If the Government of East Africa were willing to adopt this course he might, perhaps, be of some assistance in negotiating with the authorities in India in obtaining trained instructors and a number of cultivators of the right sort.

Mr. W. Ewing, chairman of the African Lakes Corporation, who have arranged to act as the Association's representatives, spoke of the advantages which British Central Africa presented as a cotton-growing district. There they could do without Indians.

Mr. J. E. O'Connor (formerly director of statistics in India) said that Africa, with a few exceptions, was no place for white labour. The questions of transport was at the bottom of all the difficulties in colonising Africa—transport and labour. His view was that the white man could not work in Africa, that the black man would not work, and the only thing to do was to import the brown or yellow man—the brown man by preference, because he was more intelligent than the yellow man and was a British subject. The black man would not work, and even if he did his work was not worth having; "he is really very little better than a noxious beast." Mr. O'Connor added immediately that he did not wish to say that in any disparaging sense from the point of view of a missionary, the black man was a human being. But, speaking as an economist, he held that the black man was of no use in the development of the country, and, further, that he was practically mischievous. He thought we ought to colonise Africa with a stream of immigrants from India, right away from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. There would be no difficulty in getting the Indians to go there. There were already 70,000 of them in Natal.

Mr. Hertzel, who has had experience in engineering work in Africa, said the natives of Africa would work if they were handled properly.

Sir George Cotton, in moving a vote of thanks to Sir Edward Buck, expressed his hearty approval of the suggestion of establishing Indian settlements in Africa. "If we get the Indian to colonise Africa it will be good for India and for Africa, and very good for Lancashire, for he will progress, and his progression means a want of those things with which we shall be happy to supply him."

Mr. W. Howarth, who seconded the resolution, advocated the utilisation of native labour in Africa. They had the authority of Sir F. Lugard and others that the African native, properly supervised, was a very good workman.

The resolution was passed with cheers, and, on the motion of Sir Thomas Wardle, the meeting thanked Mr. Hutton for presiding.

THE YEAR OF THE ASCENDING DRAGON.

(Concluded from page 4.)

THE CHINESE EMPEROR AND THE WATER DRAGON.

Even where the dragon has its shrine very far inland it is closely associated with the watery element. Thus, in China, the Five-Dragon Cave is a place of great renown in the Province of Ho-nan. Superstition has for ages invested this spot with miraculous powers. Myriads of the people firmly believe that water brought from its deep and dark recesses can cause the brazen Ho-nan sky to be quickly overspread with clouds and drop down refreshing showers on the thirsty earth. And forty-five miles from Changteh is another noted shrine dedicated to a water-dragon. How potent is the faith of all classes alike in the powers of the dragon may be judged by the following Imperial decree, issued as recently as November last :—"Owing to the continual drought, in spite of Our prayers for rain. We hereby command Chen Pi, Governor of Peking, to proceed to the Dragon Temple at Hantanhsien, near Changteh, and bring from thence to Peking an Iron Tablet possessing rain-producing virtues, which we will place up for adoration and thereby bring forth the much-desired rain."

IN THE WILD GOAT'S GLEN.

One of the most wonderful spots in the whole Far East is the Wild Goat's Glen, in that magnificent and imposing mountain gorge near Ichang, which contains the Dragon King's cave. This celebrated shrine, more than 1,000 miles up the Yangtse River, is half way up a vertical rock 1,200 ft. high. It can only be approached with great toil by a foot-path cut in the mountain side. In the temple thus reached are 100 grinning, golden dragon jesses with lobster eyes. The spectacle is never to be forgotten. And when we pass from Manchuria into Korea, across the upper streams of the Yalu sources, we find in the Paik-to-san, or famous White Head Mountain, a singular lake embosomed in the heart of the range. This is the celebrated Dragon Prince's Pool, where the rain demon has his home. Everywhere in the Far East the dragon legend is in full force. And back to the flying saurian of prehistoric periods the traditions and the symbols may all be traced. These strange figures, impressing the imaginations of the peoples of several great countries dominated by ancient civilisations, are not the figments of fabulists, but are the distorted shadows of lost and substantial origins. And under the wings of the Ascending Dragon Japan is marching to victory not to be denied her.

LORD DUNDONALD'S DISMISSAL.

HIS LORDSHIP CHARGED WITH POLITICAL PREFERMENT.

Full details of the incident which led to the cancelling of Lord Dundonald's appointment as general officer commanding the Canadian forces have reached England.

The name which Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture—whilst Acting Minister of Militia—struck off the list of recommendations made by Lord Dundonald was that of Dr. Pickell, the Mayor of Sweetsburg, to be major in the E. Squadron of cavalry.

Some months ago Lord Dundonald drafted an order which was adopted by the Government making it compulsory that every applicant for a commission must pass an examination and show that he was qualified. It was admitted by Lord Dundonald that Dr. Pickell had had no experience in the Militia, but he treated it as a special case, adding that Dr. Pickell would qualify later.

"A man chosen of the people and well qualified to serve his King and country," was his lordship's description of Dr. Pickell. "His political colour was not, however, that of the minister of Agriculture, and consequently he was not considered fit to serve his King in the military force of Canada."

The answer to this was that several other men who were equally well positioned had been rejected on account of the fact that they had not passed the qualifying examination. "When I first saw his name upon the list," Mr. Fisher explained, "knowing him personally and knowing something of military matters in the neighbourhood, I was aware that he had never been connected with the Militia and had never shown any interest in military matters or participated in any such movement. I therefore suggested that his appointment as commander of a squadron should not be made. Further investigation confirmed me in this, and also proved to the commanding officer (Colonel Smart) that I was right. Dr. Pickell himself so appriciated this fact that he was reluctant to accept the position. Dr. Pickell's name was not struck off until that gentleman had withdrawn his application in a letter to Colonel Smart."

In a vigorous defence of Lord Dundonald, Colonel Hughes has produced a signed statement by Colonel Smart in which that officer said that Mr. Fisher objected to Dr. Pickell for no other reason than that he was a strong political opponent, and from the interviews he had had with him he was convinced that Mr. Fisher was determined to block the whole organisation unless Dr. Pickell's name was withdrawn. "I came to the conclusion," said Colonel Smart. "that unless Dr. Pickell could be induced voluntarily to withdraw the organisation would be hung up indefinitely. I therefore communicated with Dr. Pickell and he consented."

Mr. Fisher, according to Colonel Smart, objected to the appointment of other officers recommended by him and approved by Lord Dundonald. "He asked me to drop Captain —— and substitute Mr.——, a gentleman who is very deaf and whom I consider physically unfit for the position. Out of five gentlemen whom Mr. Fisher recommended for commissions three have absolutely declined to come into the organisation, and he has been able to find only two, both of whom are unqualified and do not in any way compare with Dr. Pickell, whom he rejected." Mr. Fisher, Colonel Hughes thought, in face of these facts had considerable hardihood in making the statement that Dr. Pickell voluntarily withdrew.

He (Colonel Hughes) easily understood how an officer with a distinguished record, descended from a family famous in the annals of the Empire, like Lord Dundonald, having put up with the petty meddling from week to week at last determined once and for all to put a stop to it and put his strong iron heel down on the neck of the Minister of Agriculture, who attempted to introduce politics into the matter.

In denying that he had introduced politics Mr Fisher said that the gentleman he substituted for Dr. Pickell was a Conservative (the Liberals were in power in Canada). He went further, and practically charged Lord Dundonald with political preferment. After mentioning a number of gentlemen (all Conservatives) who had been recommended for appointment, Mr. Fisher said, "To appoint all those men would be an instance of political preferment which the people would believe meant turning the regiments, into a political Tory organisation. Two other regiments in the district had been Tory organisations, and no liberal could get any but a subordinate position in them. I am not the one who is guilty of political preferment, but the gentlemen who were responsible for those recommendations, and I had a right to protest against the list."

An amusing incident occurred in the Legislature in connection with the discussion of Lord Dundonald's speech. Colonel Hughes, who championed Lord Dundonald, alleged that Ministers and members of Parliament, even the Prime Minister, had interfered with appointments.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: I challenge Colonel Hughes to specify a case in which I have ever interfered.

Colonel Hughes: Will the Premier say he has never done so?

Sir Wilfrid: I am not aware that I have ever interfered on behalf of anybody with the Minister of Militia, only in one instance, which I remember and which I will not mention.

Colonel Hughes: And neither will I.

The House roared with laughter, it being well understood that Colonel Huges himself was the subject of the interference which the Premier confessed.

LORD DUNDONALD'S STATEMENT.

"Canada is living in a fool's paradise."

So says Lord Dundonald in a letter which he has sent to the Canadian Press, explaining the reasons which prompted him to make the speech which led to his removal from the post of Commander of the Militia.

The statement above quoted has reference to Canada's preparation for war and her state of readiness to resist aggression successfully. Lord Dundonald asserts that during his tenure of office he worked hard to improve the force, and sedulously avoided taking part in politics. He sought to carry out the plans approved by the Government, and only claimed freedom of action for the technical side of his work, but he was constantly hampered by interference. His efforts were so persistently blocked that he came to look on the case as hopeless. Ultimately he concluded that the best way to help the Militia of Canada was to make a public protest. Mr. Fisher's interference precipitated his determination to speak out regardless of the consequences.

He especially complains of the suppression of important parts of his first annual report, containing a description of the condition of the Militia and the outline of a comprehensive scheme of reorganising the force upon lines suitable to the country.

Again in 1903, Lord Dundonald continues, after he had modified certain portions of his report at the Minister's request, the latter struck out, without consulting him, whole paragraphs and pages which he had intended should be published.

An interview with Lord Dundonald is published by the "Daily Mail." In it he expresses the opinion that Canada will be best served by having an Imperial officer as General at the head of the Militia, as he would be independent of any party feeling.

"I am," he said, "within the mark in saying that the great mass of officers and men of the Militia would deplore the loss of the tie which has for so many years bound him to the British Army. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier desires treaty making power, he should, in common justice to the Militia, I think, provide them with more than eleven pack saddles for carring ammunition, which is all our present stock in the Ordnance Department of Canada."

INDIAN CHURCH AID ASSOCIATION.

The anniversary celebrations of the Indian Church Aid Association took place on Tuesday, June 21. The annual meeting was held at the Church House, Bishop Johnson presiding.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the association might be congratulated on a steady increase of membership and contributions. The Bishop of Lahore said that while they in the Punjab were proud of their succession of eminent Christian administratos there were plenty of merely nominal Christians whose lives, to say the least, could not attract the natives to the faith of Christ. There was special need of spiritual provision, to mention only a few cases, in Cashmere, where the Government would only lend a chaplain for five summer months, and at Kohat, were there were many officers and some civilians without any clergyman for half the year. He had lately visited two of our gunboats at Muscat, and he had been the first clergyman to set foot on board those ships for three years That was not fair treatment of the boys we sent out to do the empire's work. At his request the Indian Government had granted £200. a year for a chaplain to reside at Kurrachee, and twice a year to visit the Persian Gulf. The people of Kurachee were also giving £100, but he wanted another £50. a year for this purpose. The curious point had arisen that he had found himself intruding on the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London which extended over all parts of the world not included in territorial dioceses but there had been no difficulty in arranging that matter. He also appealed for a devolopment of women's work among the European and Eurasian women of India. The Bishop of Lucknow also addressed the meeting.

THE MOTOR CAR IN INDIA.

ITS PRESENT AND ITS FUTURE.

An Anglo-Indian sends the following to the "Globe":—

Of course, even in conventional old England, the motorist meets with adventures which do not fail to the lot of less up-to-date humanity. But, naturally, journeys in India yield a larger percentage of "thrills," and the man who transports his car to the Land of Regrets for the next cold weather may even grapple with the sensational. True, I have not heard as yet of a motor car encountering and defeating after a terrible combat either a Sunderbunds tiger or a "must" elephant; though, judging from the conversation of enthusiasts, I have no doubt it will do so when occasion arises. But even if I cannot spin a yarn of this character, perhaps the recent experience of a German friend living in Bombay will make the adventure loving, yet hitherto home-tied, driver turn green with envy. The German's countenance attained a greenish hue at the time. But that was from another feeling.

In Western India last monsoon closed up rather early, and the end of September was hot and comparatively dry. So the young German, who had just bought a motor cycle, determined to escape the heat of the city by running up to Khandalla, at the top of the Bhore Ghat, for a week-end. It is a 70 old miles run, the road until you reach the foot of the ghats being perfectly flat. Up the steep hill road, upon which many an army has marched, the motor began to "pant," and the pace slackened. And upon the stiffest gradient he overtook a herd of that particular breed of buffalo popularly known in India as water buffalo. Imagine a gigantic cow of enormous width, with great outstanding bones in unusual places, dye it a dirty black, and cover it scantily with coarse black hair, give it a mighty head of surpassing ugliness and two massive curved black horns, each about three feet long; then you have something resembling a water buffalo. The animal is said to be able to defend itself from the tiger, and when roused is undoubtedly dangerous. When not lying in a dirty pool with its nose just above water it rambles along public highways, obstructing the traffic. In country districts where Europeans are not often seen it has sometimes a great aversion for white men. Mr. Lockwood Kipling tells an amusing story of being chased by an active little bullock on the Western Ghats and it was not far from the same spot that my German friend passed the herd.

But hardly had he gone a yard in front of the animals than one of them took offence at the smell of the petrol, or regarded the laboured "tuff-tuff" of the engine as a challenge to mortal combat. Any way it gave a grant lowered its head and charged heavily upon the strange intruder. The road was more than steep. It was dangerous. On the right hand towered a cliff, on the left there was a drop of nearly a thousand feet on to the tops of the trees in the valley below—and in the Western Ghats they do not always build a wall along the edge of the "khud." The motorist tried his best speed, but the lumbering beast gained rapidly. The situation was critical. If he escaped unharmed, the motor cycle certainly would not. But, luckily, the German carried a loaded revolver. He drew it and fired back round his shoulder. The first shot missed, but the second passed along the animal's side, taking off a long strip of flesh. With a roar of pain, the huge beast started aside, slipped on the edge of the "khud," and the next minute crashed down on the tree tops below. The motorist did not stop to see its ultimate resting-place, but made straight for the hill station and a whisky and soda.

Even the apathy of the East cannot view the motor car with unconcern. I have known natives in remote districts fly from the road in terror to the shelter of the jungle at its approach, while bullocks often overturn their carts into paddy fields in an attempt to follow suit. The great monkeys of Gujarat will run to the railway track to watch the trains pass. But a motor car on the road makes fly with excited chatterings. But the English motorist in search of such "thrills" should not think he can descend with comfort upon any part of the Land of Regrets which takes his fancy. The path of the motor car is not yet all smooth, in fact, in areas bigger than an English country there is no path at all. Over enormous tracts petrols cannot be obtained or repairs done. And India is not a land with railways every ten or twenty miles, and hotels round every corner. Still the pastime is making great strides, and facilities are springing up in all directions, especially from Bombay northwards. In February last a gentleman toured 6 000 miles on an 8-h.p. car without making a single stoppage due to engine, car, or gear, and only two for punctured tyres. He carried a servant and baggage and, among other places, visited Mhow, Indore, Bhopal, Jhansi, Gwalior, Agra, Delhi, Meerut, Umballa, Patiala, Amritsar, Lahore, and Rawalpindi. He rarely exceeded 25 miles an hour, and indeed, for India a low-powered car, sound, and economical in upkeep, finds the best sale. The trouble is not so much lack of roads, for long stretches of old trunk highways exist, but the absence of stations where petrol can be obtained. Some railways charge exorbitantly for its carriage, and place all sorts of difficulties in the way of the small importer.

Many natives are beginning to use motors to save their horseflesh, for horses cannot do the work in India they can in England. Even such a horse-loving country as Kathiawar—where every large State has its big stud and the Kathi breed with kinked ears is famous—is succumbing to the invader. Nearly three years ago, when I was up in the Chief of Morvi's capital, the ruler had nineteen motor cars in his stable, while his 400 horses ran loose in their paddocks. The Chief's great delight was to drive Lord and Lady Northcote (the present Governor-General of Australia was then Governor of Bombay) round the guest house at a furious pace in his newest car. This was, I fancy, the first time their Excellencies rode in a motor car in India. Lord Ampthill, now Acting Viceroy, took to motoring early in his Governorship of Madras, and in one of his tours far from the railway he arranged to travel by motor car. But, with the usual perversity of petrol, the car broke down and the horses and carriages came up in triumph and bore his Excellency from the scene. I do not remember ever having heard of Lord Curzon indulging in motoring in India. But directly he landed at Dover a few weeks ago he went off to Walmer Castle in a motor brougham.

Nearly all the leading ruling Chiefs of India have motor cars, many employing English chauffeurs. Of course, the motor appeared at the Delhi Durbar. There was some talk of keeping it out, for no one seemed to know what effect such an apparition would have upon the minds of the elephants and camels. Driving towards the Grank Trunk Road one morning I met a string of forage camels laden with hay and corn. They were tied head to tail, and I counted 395, and there were still more in the distance. Suppose they had all shied at a passing motor? Luckily they did not, and I did not hear of the few cars which took part in that great gathering causing any accidents. From a native point of view they were one of the best "side shows." The Europeans stopped to watch such curious sights as four camels in red coats drawing a wagonette or two elephants pulling a vehicle like a two-storeyed tramcar; but the natives crowded round the motor cars.

Many people are firmly convinced that in a few years the motor car will play a useful part in the industrial development of India. Already the meat supply for Bombay's eight hundred thousand inhabitants is brought at night from the slaughter-houses at Bandora, twelve miles away, in a motor van specially built for the purpose. The picturesque midnight procession of meat carrying bullock carts through the palm groves of Mahim woods is seen no more, but Bombay gets its meat quicker. Motor "daks," too, will soon be running, and to anyone who has had to "fly" a "dak" very often they will be welcome. A commencement will possibly be made from Wathar or Poona to Mahableshwar, the hot weather seat of the Bombay Government. With painful recollections of bumping 41 miles—nearly an eight hours' journey—in a mule-drawn tonga from Wathar up to the hill station, I support the scheme with some heartiness. In this district, also it is believed motor cars for conveying agricultural produce would pay. But it will take generations to abolish the slow-moving bullock cart. With a motor carriage on the North-Western Railway, to be used as a train on short and little-used runs, and a motor car show announced for Bombay, no one can say India is not waking up to the possibilites of mechanically-propelled vehicles.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN COOLIE IMMIGRATION.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 17, Sir Henry Fowler asked the Secretary of State for India: When the correspondence with reference to the British Guiana Ordinance on Indian Coolie Immigration will be circulated.

Mr. Brodrick: I am informed that the paper will be ready for issue this afternoon.

THE THIBET MISSION.

Monday, June 20, Capt. Norton asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the general in command of the Tibet escort is now about 200 miles away in the Chumbi Valley and the poltical agent nearly 300 miles away on the Indian frontier and if he can say under these circumstances who is to carry on negotiations with the Tibetan authorities.

Mr. Brodrick: It is the case that Col. Younghusband left Gyangtse to consult with General MacDonald and to confer with the Bhutanese authorities, who are in communication with the Dalai Lama at Lhassa. They are now both on their way back to Gyangtse. During Col. Younghusband's temporary absence, Mr. Wilton, assistant to the Commissioner, and Capt. O'Connor, secretary to the Commissioner, have remained at Gyangtse. They are in a position to deal with any communication that may be received from the Thibetan authorities.

Capt. Norton asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state what relief, if any, is being sent to the 700 men now besiged at Gyangste, in Thibet, and, seeing that 20,000 animals and men are now required to keep open the lines of communication, can he say approximately what amount of additional transport will be required when the rainy season begins this month.

Mr. Brodrick: As I stated on May 31, in reply to a question by the hon. member for West Denbigh the Government of India have taken steps to send forward such reinforcements as it considers necessary for the safety of the Mission. These steps include the provision of transport. The reinforcements are far advanced towards Gyangtse.

Capt. Norton: The right hon. gentleman has not stated what the reinforcements are, nor the amount of extra transport which will be required.

Mr. Brodrick: It is better that I should not in this House give exact particulars. (Hear, hear.)

Capt Norton asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can say whether the Commander-in-Chief in India was consulted with reference to the escort sent to accompany the mission to Thibet and gave his approval.

Mr. Brodrick: Certainly.

Mr. Lambert asked the Secretary of State for India: When the ultimatum sent to Lhassa expired whether any arrangements have been made with Russia as to the advance to Lhassa, and when any forward movement will be made by the force now at Gyangtse.

Mr. Brodrick: June 25 has been approved by his Majesty's Government as the date on which the Mission is to be authorised tp proceed to Lhassa, if by then the Thibetan Government has not sent a competent negotiator with the Amban to Gyantse, and the Mission will act on these instructions if the Thibetans fail to comply with our request. The Russian Government has been informed of the intentions and policy of his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Flynn: Will the sanction of the suzerain Power be obtained?

Mr. Brodrick: The suzerain Power has been kept informed of our operations throughout.

Mr. Bryce asked when Parliament would be put in possession of the communications which had passed between his Majesty's Government and Russia on this subject.

Mr Brodrick; I do not think that is a subject for laying papers on, at all events at the present time, but the Foreign Minister has throughout kept the Russian Ambassador fully informed of what Government were doing.

THE INDIAN VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in the Bill he has recently introduced to amend the Viceroy's Council, he will take the opportunity to provide that at least one representative and experienced Indian member shall be appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council, and whether he is aware that a representation to the effect was contained in the minority Report of the Royal Commission on India Expenditure.

Mr. Brodrick replied that he was aware that a representation to the effect named by Mr. Schwann was contained in the minority report of the Royal Commission. It was open to the Crown to appoint an Indian member to the Viceroy's Council if deemed desirable, and his Majesty's Government were not prepared to limit the choice of the Crown in this matter.

EXPANDING BULLETS.

Mr. MacNeil asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the troops in the Indian Army or the British Army in India, or any of them, are provided with the dum-dum bullet which was originally manufactured for the British Army in India, or with any other bullet of an expanding character, and, if the dum-dum bullets and other bullets of an expanding character are no longer supplied to the British Army in India, when did the change take place.

Mr. Brodrick. All dum-dum ammunition now in stock in India is issued for practice only under stringent regulations. The general manufacture of this class of ammunition ceased in 1902.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED ON CEYLON TEA ESTATES.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he will state how many children there are of school-going age belonging to the Indian immigraut coolies employed on the tea, and others estates in Ceylon what would be roughly the total cost of providing vernacular education for these children, whether, as in British Guiana, the education of these children will be made a duty of the employers, and whether he will advise the Ceylon Government so to increase the present grants in aid that this duty will not press unduly upon the employers.

Mr. Lyttelton: I am not in possession of the information for which the hon. member asks in the first part of his question, and I am unable to make any statement on the subject pending the receipt of the report which I have been for some time awaiting from the Colonial Government, and for which I have again asked by telegram.

THE TEA DUTY.

For the discussion on the Tea Duty, see the debate on the Finance Bill in General Parliament.

VALUE OF THE RUPEE.

Mr. Lough asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the present actual value of the rupee, and seeing that the maintenance of the exchange value at 1s. 4d. is calculated to injuriously affect the export of Indian tea in its competition with exports of tea at similar prices from China and other silver-using countries, where there is no fixed standard, whether he can do anything to alleviate this alleged grievance.

Mr. Brodrick: At the present price of silver the bullion value of the rupee is approximately 9 1-2 d. The suggestion that the maintenance of the exchange value at a higher level is injurious to the Indian tea trade in its competition with China is not in accordance with the opinion expressed in 1899 by the Committee on Indian Currency, over which the right hon. member for Wolverhampton presided, nor is it borne out by such statistics of the export of tea from India and China as have been brought to my notice. There is no intention of modifying the Indian currency system.

THE REPORT ON RAILWAYS

Mr. Randles asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Report on Railways by Mr. Robertson has been considered; and, if so, what steps are being taken to carry out the policy recommended in the report both as to development and improved facilities on existing railways.

Mr. Brodrick: The report on railways by Mr. Robertson is still under consideration. I am unable to say at present to what extent Mr. Robertson's recommendations will be acted upon.

THE EAST INDIAN ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Herberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state when the Explanatory Memorandum on East Indian Accounts and Estimates, 1904-1905, will be presented to Parliament.

Mr. Brodrick: The memorandum is in preparation, and I hope that it may be presented to Parliament early in July.

BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, June 21, Capt. Norton asked the Secretary of State for War: If he can state the number of men enlisted for three years now serving in India, and also how many of these will complete their term of service prior to the close of the trooping season 1904-1905, also the number of troops required for Indian reliefs for 1904-1905.

Mr. Bromley-Davenport: The number of men serving on their three years' engagement on the May 1 return was 3,677. About 1,000 of these will complete their term of service prior to the close of the trooping season 1904-1905, unless they extend their service. The drafts estimated as required by India next trooping season amount to 11 300.

THE THIBET MISSION.

Mr. Charles Devlin asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the object of the mission to Thibet, the cost to date of same, the progress made and the loss of life sustained in promoting negotiations, whether in view of the determination of the Thibetans to resist further negotiation of the character exemplified by the mission, it is the intention of the Government to continue the work of the mission, and if, in the event of success attending the mission, it is the intention of his Majesty's Government to annex Thibet.

Mr. Brodrick said: For the object of the Thibet Mission, the progress of the negotiations, and the intentions of his Majesty's Government, I must refer the hon. member to the Blue Books and to the statements made from time to time in this House. There is no change of policy on the part of his Majesty's Government. The total estimated expenditure to March 31 last was 308.500., and the monthly expenditure from April is estimated at a little over £50.000. Down to June 10 there had been killed in action two British officers, one native officer, 20 native rank and file, and two followers. There have also been the following deaths, otherwise than in action:—Two British officers, one British solider, one native officer one native warrant officer, 63 native rank and file, 116 followers.

Mr. Lambert: Can the right hon. gentlemen tell us what has been the loss of life among the Thibetans?

Mr. Brodrick: The information with regard to the losses among the Thibetans has been published as it reached us, and we have no other knowledge on the subject.

Mr. C. Devlin: The right hon gentlemen has not answered the latter part of my question.

Mr. Brodrick: Yes, sir; I have stated that there is no change in the policy of his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Herbert Samuel: May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether the Thibetans have been made fully aware that it is not the intention of his Majesty's Government to annex their country?

Mr. Brodrick Yes, sir, in every way in which the Government could make it clear.

COOLIE DISTURANCES.

Replying to Mr. MacNeill, Mr. Lyttleton said that he had asked for a telegraphic report on disturbances said to have taken place in Tien-tsin between two batches of Chinese indentured labourers awaiting embarkation for the Transvaal mines in which three Chinaman were said to have been killed and 20 wounded, the disturbances being reported to be due to the feud between natives of North and South China,

EXPANDING BULLETS.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he can now say whether the troops, or any of them, on active service in the invasion of Thibet are provided with the dum-dum bullet, or any other bullet of an expansive character, and, if so, what explanation if any can be offered for the use of such bullets in the Thibetan expedition, having regard to the undertaking against their use in the Boer war, and the declaration signed by all the delegates of the European Powers except the delegates of Great Britain at The Hague Conference, to abstain from the use of bullets which expand of flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the body or is pierced with incisions.

Mr. Brodrick: The Government of India have informed me that no dum-dum ammunition has been used by the Thibet Mission escort, and that none is in the possession of that force.

INSANITARY STATE OF THE QUARTERS OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT IN CHINA.

On Wednesday, June 22, Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the military authorities in India has been called to the insanitary state of the quarters and barracks of British officers and native ranks of the Indian contingent quartered in China at Shan-hai-kwan, Tien-tsin, and other stations whether they are aware that at Shan-hai-kwan nearly every British officer has been at some time or other laid up with fever, dysentry, or diarrhoea, the quarters of both officers and men being an old yamen, the enclosure of which is the old bed of the river Shi-to, and liable to be flooded; whether other foreign contingents at Shan-hai-kwan are well housed in forts captured by the British force in 1900, and at Tien-tsin have superior accommodation, while those of our own troops have been reported on as in a disgraceful condition, and whether he will call for a report on the sanitary condition of the China stations, and order that measures should be taken to secure healthy quarters for our troops.

Mr. Arnold Forster: Money has been taken in Army Estimates for the improvement of the accommodation at Pekin and Shan-hai-kwan, but there is no information at the War Office to show the exact progres made with the work. Further, no recent information as to the health of the troops has been received at the War Office as the returns are sent to Army Headquarters in India, but the question is one of importance, as it concerns the health of officers and men, and I will cause further inquiries to be made.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that on the Sopari-bag Road in the city of Bombay there are within a distance of 1,640 yards 14 shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and that an application has been made to the collector for permission to open another shop within the same area, whether he will state what steps will be taken to ascertain local public sentiment in the matter before the application is granted, and whether he is aware that permission is frequently given for the opening or transfer of shops without the inhabitants of the locality concerned having had an adequate opportunity of making known their objections.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the report of the Commission appoint in 1902 to inquire into police administration in British India contains recommendations for the further development of the village police system and whether, by extending the use of the village police a saving might be effected in the cost of the higher paid branch of the service.

Mr. Brodrick The report contains recommendations for a further development of the village police system but it does not appear probable that if these recommendations were adopted any saving would be effected in the cost of the regular police.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Whether he is aware that Sir Arthur Lawley stated in reply to an address presented him at Heidelberg by a deputation of British Indian residents, on May 18 last, that the liberty of licensed traders to carry on business outside location declared by the Supreme Court in the test case of Habob Motan v. the Transvaal Government to be legal) will not be tolerated, and that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had already been approached with a view to sanctioning legislation to annul the case. If he is so approached, he will refuse to countenance any such legislation in view of the pledges repeatedly given by Lord Milner, that existing rights will not be interfered with.

Mr. Lyttelton: I have seen a newspaper report of Sir A Lawley's reply to the Address presented to him at Heidelberg, in which he referred to the question of the introduction of legislation in regard to Asiatic residents in the Transvaal. Such legislation will of course be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State and in dealing with the question I shall have specially in mind the safeguarding of British Indians now settled in the Transvaal. I am in communication with Lord Milner on the subject.

Mr. G Bowles: Has the right hon. gentleman addressed or will he address a request to Sir A Lawley to ascertain whether he did make such an outrageous declaration? (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Lyttelton: It is only a newspaper report.

Mr. G Bowles: Will the right hon. gentleman endeavour to verify or contradict the newspaper report?

Mr. Lyttelton: Yes.

THE SEABORNE TRADE OF INDIA.

Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India: If he can state in tens of rupees the totals of exports and imports of the seaborne trade of India, for three years respectively ending with March 31, 1904, merchandise and treasure being separately set out; also the value of rupee paper in each year, for payment of interest here, and the amount of such stock returned to India.

Mr. Brodrick: I. Exports and imports in tens of rupees:—

	1901-1902.		1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
Private Merchandise.	124,465,000	81,519,000	128,815,000	78,788,000	153,157,000	84,808,000
Government Stores ...	430,000	7,262,000	581,000	7,031,000	558,000	7,769,000
Total Merchandise ...	124,895,000	88,781,000	129,396,000	85,819,000	153,715,000	92,577,000
Private Treasure	8,463,000	19,648,000	8,810,000	25,256,000	5,981,000	29,144,000
Government Trasure.	3,008,000	953,000	848,000	123,300	10,292,000	10,985,000
Total Treasure	11,471,000	20,601,000	9,658,000	25,379,000	16,272,000	40,129,000
Grand Total........	136,366,000	109,382,000	139,054,000	111,198,000	169,987,000	132,706,000

2. Amount of rupee paper standing on the books of the Bank of England:—On March 31, 1901, 22,10,89, 500rs. on March 31, 1902, 20. 33,61,200rs, on March 31, 1903, 18,68,90,500rs.

3. Amount of rupee paper returned to India:—In 1901-1902, 1,77,07,200 rs, in 1902 1903, 1,64,70,700 rs, in 1903-1904, 1,53,11,000rs.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

STAKELBERG REINFORCED.

RUMOURED GREAT BATTLE NEAR KAI-CHAU.

KUROPATKIN'S SPEECH TO HIS TROOPS.

LONDON, June 24.

The "Matin" publishes a despatch from Niu-chwang stating that the Russian forces to the south of Kaiping are being reinforced, and that a battle in that neighbourhood appears probable.

Convoys of wounded are being sent out of the town northward by way of Tachekiou.

The correspondent adds that the Chinese exodus from Niu-chwang has been resumed.

General Stakelberg is maintaining his position on the railway about Kaiping, where fighting occurs daily (says the "Express" Chifu correspondent). Trains are being sent down to take the guns and stores north. If practicable the Siberian reinforcements under General Krondratencho will cover the entrainment of the men.

It is a race between the latter force and the Japanese to reach General Stakelberg first. General Kuropatkin is despatching more troops from Liao-yang for Haicheng. Liao-yang has been seriously reduced by the withdrawals. It is believed that the Japanese have taken advantage of this weakness, and are marching north. Fighting is reported at the Motienling Pass.

If the report in the "Matin" is true it would appear that General Krondratencho's reinforcements have succeeded in reaching General Stakelberg.

Paris, Thursday.

The "Petit Journal" publishes the following from St. Petersburg:—"Private telegrams continue to speak of a frightful melee having occurred on Sunday near Krai-chau. The Russians are said to have lost 168 officers besides 5,000 soldiers."

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

In official circles here it is denied that the Japanese have captured Liao-yang or that a great battle resulting in a Russian defeat has taken place in the Hai-cheng district. The fighting there, it is declared has been confined to a series of skirmishes.

Liao-yang, Thursday.

General Kuropatkin has taken command of the army in person. Fresh troops are continually arriving here.

St. Petersburg, Thursday.

General Kuropatkin arrived at Kaiping on the 20th and inspected General Stakelberg's forces. In the course of an address to the men the Commander-in-Chief said:—"I will see you again. We must settle with the Japanese promptly. If we don't we shall not be able to go back to our homes." The general's words were loudly cheered.

General Kuropatkin also addressed the regiments which had specially distinguished themselves in the recent fighting and presented the St. George's Cross to 250 officers and men who were drawn up on the platform.

HOW THE JAPANESE FIGHT.

On Sunday and Monday several hospital trains reached Kharbin from the front with men wounded in the battle at Telissu. They made the passage of the Amur in barges.

The wounded men state that the Japanese plan is to commence an egagement with an elaborate artillery fire. Shells are used unsparingly. The infantry attack follows, the Japanese favouring sectional firing. The Russians complain of the weight of the Russian ammunition, which is very trying for men working in mountainous districts. The men after climbing a mountain are exhausted by the weight of their ammunition.

The latest reports are that all is well at Port Arthur. The Japanese have landed a locomotive at Dalny for use with the Russian trucks they captured at that place.

YAMAGATA AFTER ALL.

Tokio, Thursday.

It is announced to-day that Marshal Oyama previously designated as the Japanese Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, has been replaced by Marshal Yamagata. General Kodama, appointed Chief of Staff to Marshal Oyama and Quartermaster General, is replaced by Major-General Nagaoka. Marshal Yamagata and General Nagaoka will leave for the front shortly.

PROTECTING A FLEET.

Odessa, Thursday.

In consequence of information in possession of the secret police a strict guard has been set over the Volunteer Fleet cruisers, nine of which are in this port. Their anchorage ground is patrolled during the night by an armed cutter. After sundown no communication between the cruisers and the shore is allowed, and visitors receiving special permission to see the commanders and officers during the day are subjected to a personal examination on boarding the ships.

The harbour gates are closed to strangers after six o'clock in the evening, and foreign masters, officers, and seamen returning to their ships after that hour are closely searched by the quarantine guards. The harbour authorities, it is undersood, have reason to fear that Japanese agents are seeking opportunities to destroy the Volunteer Fleet steamers.

WHY RUSSIA IS CONFIDENT.

ONLY ONE PER CENT. OF HER STRENGTH ENGAGED AGAINST JAPAN'S 35 PER CENT.

The "Novoe Vremya" comments gravely on Baron Suematsy's interview with a representative of the "Temps," in which the baron stated that Japan wanted the war stopped with a Frankness unusual to diplomatists, but it objects to his observation that it is destructive to both sides, and says he has no right to speak for Russia.

"Up to the present," it says, "less then I per cent. of Russia's fighting strength has been engaged in this war against 35 per cent. of Japan's fighting strength. After their battles Japan has lost 5 per cent. of her entire fighting effective against barely a tenth per cent on the part of Russia. An insignificant portion of our cavalry is now in Manchuria, but it is more numerous than all the cavalry at the disposition of the Mikado.

"Russian 4 per cent. funds are rising and Japanese 5 per cent. are below three-quarters of their face value, and the Japanese are searching all Europe to get loans at high percentages on the security of their camphor industry in Formosa, which is the dearest pearl of the Japanese Treasury, and so on. But how does Baron Suematsy find that the war is destructive for Russia?

"It appears that Japan must upbraid herself with having light-heartedly begun a war so destructive to her finances. The Russian Colossus has got on his leg and will not stop till the end is gained for it that Japan had pictured for herself. The war is but beginning and we can exclaim 'Praise be to God that already in its fifth month the Japanese are so exhausted that they do not hesitate before the fearful necessity—from the diplomatic point of view—of speaking of peace on the day following the severe blow administered to their line of communications by our cruisers. The slightest return to activity on the part of our fleet was enough to make them talk of peace."

WAR NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

TSAR'S OPTIMISM.

Even among the official advisers of the Russian Emperor two are alleged to be in favour of peace, but no one possesses the moral courage to suggest it to the Tsar, who believes that the Russian reverses are due to very exceptional conditions, which will speedily disappear.

HEROIC JEWISH DOCTOR.

The "Russ," whose editor is the son of the proprietor of the "Novoe Vremya," states: "The first detachment of the Red Cross had a doctor at Wa-fang-kau who refused to retire, and when remonstrated with said: 'I shall leave when I have finished binding the wounds of all the soldiers'! This doctor is from Kieff, and I have the honour to inform the 'Novoe Vremya' that he is one of the 'dirty Jews.'"

THE COMMANDER'S HUMANITY.

"If we have had no victories, the commander-in" chief may say that he has saved thousands of lives, says the "Novosti." "The loss of this number of men could not have checked the Japanese, who are the more numerous at present. Blessed be Kuropatkin for his humanity.'

RUSSIA'S "HISTORIC DESTINY."

"Our victory is certain. Russia cannot be defeated. Her historic destiny cannot be arrested by Japan. The world will one day be divided between America and the Slav races, led by the Russian people."

A FLEET OF ONE SHIP.

If Russia should send out her Baltic fleet in August, then it will consist, as far as new battleship tonnage is concerned of one unit, the Alexander III., which was launched from the Baltic yard as far back as 1901.

EMPEROR IN TEARS.

A Tokio telegram to the "Lokalanzeiger" says that the Mikado received one of the survivors from the transports, Major Hoshima, who reported that when they decided to die rather than surrender, they gave three "Banzais" for the Mikado. Hearing this, the Emperor burst into tears.

CHILI IS REPRESENTED.

There are a number of foreign military attaches with the Russian Manchurian Army. Not only the Great Powers, but even little States like Switzerland and Chili are represented.

THE PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOUR.

The steamer Manchuria, now rechristened the Manchu Maru, with a number of members of the Japanese Diet and foreign correspondents and other guests of the Japanese Government, which is making a tour of the points of interest in the war, has arrived at Chemulpo. Its passengers landed yesterday, and were welcomed by Mr. Hanglivara, Acting Japanese Minister to Korea. The party will lunch with the Emperor on Friday.

THE POPE RECEIVES BRITISH TARS.

SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM IN ROME.

Rome, June 18.

The British flagship having left for Spezia, ninety of her crew who are Roman Catholics were unable to come to Rome to visit the Pope, so that the body which arrived at the Central Station numbered only 230 men with forty officers, Lieutenant Garnett, of the battleship Formidable, was in charge.

The police objected to the sailors being accompanied through the streets by a band of the Clerical Institute, as had been proposed.

The contingent was met at the station by Father Peter Grovel, the British chaplain, and Father Monsello, of the English Catholic Church in Rome.

Leaving the station, the sailors and marines formed up at the bugle call, and, with their officers and headed by Father Grovel, proceeded through the Via Nazionale and the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, presenting a picturesque sight which everyone stopped to admire. British flags were waving in their honour. It was the first instance of such a large foreign force marching through Rome in full uniform and in parade formation.

Half-way to the Vatican the column met King Victor Emmanuel surrounded by Cuirassiers, returning from the inauguration of a museum. The King stopped to admire the martial and orderly bearing of the men. The British officers saluted his Majesty, who returned the salute, and then proceeded.

At the Piazza di San Pietro, the bluejackets halted and tool refreshments; then, forming up again by bugle call, entered the Basilica. They were received at the Portico by Mgr. Giles, Mgr. Prior and a number of British residents. After kneeling at the tomb of the Apostles, the party heard mass in St. Gregory's Chapel. Father Bellasis, of the Oratorio; being the celebrant. The mass was served by a seaman and a petty officer.

Before receiving the sailors the Pope gave private audience to Lady Compton Domvile, the wife of the Admiral commanding the Mediterranean fleet, and her three daughters, Captain Henderson, of the battleship Irresistible, and Colonel Downing, who were presented by Mgr. Prior.

His Holiness then received the sailors in the Hall of Geographical Maps. He gave each man his hand to kiss and presented each with a silver medal, afterwards delivering a short address, at the end of which sailors cheered enthusiastically.

In his address the Pope said, "I thank your illustrious Admiral and all your superiors for having allowed you to come here, thus procuring for me the pleasure of seeing and blessing so many of my good children. I offer every prayer to the Almighty for prosperity and long life of your august sovereign, and for the British Royal Family, and also for your wise Government, to which I owe my thanks for having granted you Roman Catholic chaplains, and also for the protection it extends to the interests of Roman Catholic missionaries. Moreover, I invoke all the blessings of Heaven upon you among the many dangers in which you live, wising you may never come to any harm, but be always victorious."

The report was served by ladies of the British colony, including Lady Herbert, the Marchioness McSweeney, and Miss Benny, and also by Mgr. Ugolini and Mgr. Locatelli, the recently-appointed Internuncio at The Hague. At the table of honour sat Mgr. Stonor, Mgr. Prior, Father Grovel, and Lieutenant Garnett. At the end of the luncheon Father Grovel, Mgr. Prior, and Lieutenant Garnett made speeches. A band played the British National Anthem and the Papal March. The party afterwards dispersed to visit the gardens and museums.—

ANOTHER CEREMONY AT THE VATICAN.

Rome, June 4.

About 100 soldiers and marine, and some officers from H. M. battleships Bulwark and Montagu, and H. M. torpedo-boat destroyer Ettrick arrived in Rome to-day from Civita Vecchia. The men were in summer uniform.

At St. Peter's they were received by Father Grove, the British Chaplain, and a number of British residents. The party heard mass in the Chapel of St. Gregory. During the service, which was celebrated by Dr. Cronin, Vice rector of the English College, the men sang a number of hymns. They entered the Vatican by the bronze door and proceeded through the Court of San Damaso to Clementine Hall to be received by the Pope. The Swiss guard and the Papal gendarmes appeared to be greatly impressed by the men's appearance and bearing.

From the Clementine Hall the sailors passed into the Hall of the Consistory, where they formed up along the walls. At the end of the Hall is the Papal Throne, near which stood Lieutenants Ahern, the Hon. Ralph Gathorne-Hardy, and Kennedy, Fleet-Surgeon Crowley and Paymaster Davy, all of H M S Bulwark

The Pope, who was surrounded by the members of his Court and was also attended by Mgrs Stonor, and Prior and the Marquis MacSweeney Christmas passed around the Hall, giving each man his hand to kiss, and at the same time bestowing upon him a silver medal. His Holiness also spoke a few words to some of the men and when he came to where a group of students of the English College were stationed he asked them to lunch with the naval visitors,

Then, standing in the middle of the hall, the Pope delivered an address, which was translated by Mgr. Prior. His Holiness congratulated the men on their observance of discipline, and their devotion to their duty. He sent his warmest greetings to King Edward and the Royal family, and he thanked the Government of Great Britain for the liberty granted to the Roman Catholic religion.

The Pope subsequently imparted the Apostolic blessing, and as the Papal party were leaving the hall three resounding cheers were given for his Holiness.

Admiral Sir Compton Domvile and Captain Colville, chief of Staff, having been unavoidably detained for some hours at Civita Vecchia, were afterwards received in private audience by the Pope, and they also visited Cardinal Merry del Val.

The sailors were entertained at luncheon in the Santa Marta quarter, and were then conducted over the Vatican by Father Grovel.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS, BARONETS, AND KNIGHTS.

The King has been pleased to direct that the following be sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council:—Charles Booth, Col. W S Kenyon-Slaney, M P, James Parker Smith, M P.

BARONETS.

His Majesty has also been pleased to confer Baronetcies of the United Kingdom upon:—Sir Robert Ropner, M P, Sir Edward P Wills, K C B, Alfred C Harmsworth, William J Goulding, Henry Kimber, M P, Walter Palmer, M P, George White,

KNIGHTS.

His Majesty has further been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon:—

G Barham, Thomas Barclay, A Beckett, late Assistant Accountant General of the Army, Arthur Bignold, M P, John Brickwood, Prof. James Dewar, F R S, George Donaldson, George Doughty, M P, E H Dunning, Dr. Edward Elgar, George S Gibb, Thomas Hewitt, K C, J E Gray Hill, Constantine Holman, F T Marzials, C B, late Accountant General of the Army, Capt. David Monro late Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland. Walter Plummer, M P, William H Pilkington, A O Riddell, W P Sawyer, Benjamin Scott, E Stern, T Stevenson M D, Scientific Analyst to the Home Office, H Tanner, Office of Works, T. Marchant Williams, W. Lloyd Wise,

ORDER OF THE BATH.

The King has been pleased to direct that the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Divisions) be made:—

To be Companions—John Bromley, Accountant General, Board of Education; M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I., Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Home Office; R. A. Egerton, Secretary to the Post Office, Dublin, R. Henderson, Secretary to the Board of Customs; Bernard Holland, Colonial Office; G. C. V Holmes, C. V. O., Chairman, Board of Works, Dublin; A. Larcom, Foreign Office. H. M. Lindsell, Principal Assistant Secretary, Board of Education; J. Lithiby Assistant Secretary Local Government Board Gerard A. Lowther, His Majesty's Minister, Santiago; J. B. Meers, Secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue. E. P. W. Redford, Secretary to the Post Office, Edinburgh; Lieut.-Col, H. A. Yorke, Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Board of Trade.

The forthcoming double section of the Oxford English Dictionary, which has been prepared by Mr. W. A. Craigie, includes upwards of 3,000 words recorded between "reactively" and "ree". This portion contains comparatively few words of native origin, but some of these are of considerable importance and interest. The adjective "red", the specific applications of which have involved much research, occupies 21 1-2 columns. The number of illustrative quotations in this section is 16,156 or 14,551 more than in the next most liberally furnished dictionary.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

WAR OFFICE, June 21.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Major J H Jellett to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. F Waldron, C B, placed on halfpay, Supernumerary Capt. T St A B L Nevinson to be captain, vice C D Balfour, appointed adjutant, Supernumerary Lieut. H de C Mathews to be lieutenant, vice C F S Maclaverty, seconded, Capt C D Balfour to be adjutant, vice Capt T St A B L Nevinson, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt F E Nixon-Eckersall is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteer Artillery, Supernumerary Capt A M Cayley to be captain, vice J B Mackintosh appointed adjutant, Lieut T C Lawes is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteer Artillery. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J L R Carey vice T C Fraser seconded: F N E Dalrymple, vice C J Tanner promoted. Capt T R Phillips to be adjutant, vice Major J S Gooch, who vacated that appointment on promotion.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Col C H Darling assistant inspector-general of fortifications at Headquarters on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half pay,

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—W T Payne-Gallwey, vice Sir M R A Cholmeley, Bart, promoted J R Viscount Mahon vice Sir R M Filmer, Bart. resigned E G H Powell vice G W Duberly, promoted.

Scots Guards—Second Lieut N V C Dalrymple-Hamilton to be lieutenant, vice A E S Clarke, M V O seconded.

Irish Guards—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt Lord Herbert A Montagu Douglas Scott, D S O bears date June 3, 1904, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of May 27, 1904.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut C P Berthon to be adjutant vice Brevet Major W H Young, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—Second Lieut C G Jeffery to be lieutenant, vice C V Edwards promoted.

The Hampshire Regt.—Capt E Leigh is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Welsh Regt.—Second Lieut E H H Westby to be lieutenant to complete establishment.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Second Lieut. R T Peily to be lieutenant, vice H L Helme, seconded.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—The undermentioned seconds lieutenants to be lieutenants:—A J Fraser, vice G W P Dawes, seconded for service under the Colonial Office; G W Hopton, vice W B Thornton, promoted.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—C D Drew vice H A Hill seconded for service with the Indian Army R N Lefroy vice R T T Owen placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Supernumerary Capt W A I Kay to be captain, vice L C D Jenner, retired.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)—Lieut. E A B Clive to be captain, in succession to Major M D Murray, who holds a Staff appointment.

The Queen's own Cameron Highlanders.—Capt. G I Fraser is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consott's own)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenant:—W V L Prescott-Westcar, vice C Shawe, promoted; J H Starkey, vice C E Harrison, promoted; O C S Gilliat, vice W W Seymour, promoted; H B M Fryce, vice W E Davies, promoted.

Second Lieut. E G Ripley resigns his commission.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut.-Col. C Seymour, M B is seconded while holding the appointment of physician and surgeon at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

STAFF.

Brevet Col. C H Darling, R E assistant inspector-general of fortification at Headquarter, is retained in his appointment on removal to the Half-Pay List: Capt F A Wilson, D S O R A to be a Staff captain for Royal Art, vice Major G H W Nicholson, R A who has vacated that appointment. The undermentioned appointment is made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force:—Capt. C G W Hunter, R E to be a special service officer, graded for pay Rate XIII, Scale B Article 115, Royal Warrant, Oct. 26, 1900, while so employed,

MEMORANDA.

Col. J H A Spyer, half-pay, retires on retired pay, Lieut-Col. and Brevet Col F M Bland half-pay, retires on retired pay, Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut. J T Dawson, Royal Garrison Art, is granted the honorary rank of captain.

Admiralty, 20th June 1904.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Godfrey Philip Oppenheim. Dated 1st January, 1903, with seniority next below Lieutenant C. G. Farquharson. Edward Gillespie. Dated 1st July 1903, with seniority next below Lieutenant J. W. Seigne. Reginald Dawson Hopcraft Lough. John Paschal Nind. Gerald Heguerty Furtado Abraham. Alexander George William Grierson.

Admiralty, 21st June.

Engineer Lieutenant Henry Wray Metcalfe has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, Pall Mall, 24th June.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Second Lieutenant Thomas C. Keefer to be Lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant, 23th October, 1900.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Captain Ivo L. B. Vesey to be Adjutant, vice H. W. Smith, D.S.O., who has vacated that appointment.

Supernumerary Captain Wallace D. Wright, V. C., to be Captain, vice I. L. B. Vesey.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Lieutenant Herbert S. Tarrant is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Edmund G. S. Truell to be Lieutenant, vice H. S. Tarrant.

Second Lieutenant J. A. Budden is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army- A. H. Hopwood. H. G. Brodie.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Captain Lambton A. Jones-Mortimer is seconded for service on the Staff.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army. P. E. Bradney. H. B. Popham.

The Royal Irish Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army. O'N. Seagrave, R. B. Langrishe, and E. C. Gardiner.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), Captain Arthur F. Owen-Lewis, D. S. O., retires on retired pay.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant Fulk J. Walwyn, D. S. O., to be Captain, vice H. Delme-Radcliffe, promoted.

The South Wales Borderers, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army. A. G. P Phythian-Adams, and A. G. Stone.

The King's Own Scottish Borderes, Second Lieutenant A. McC. Jameson is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Seconded Lieutenant A. A. Langley is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Essex Regiment, Second Lieutenant J. G. Willoughby is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant Robert H. Gibson is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Walter H. Wilkin to be Lieutenant, vice R. H. Gibson.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Captain William Gowans is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Supernumerary Captain Gordon C W G Hall to be Captain, vice W Gowans.

The Duke of Cambrige's Own(Middlesex Regiment) Lieutenant Douglas C. Percy-Smith, D S O, to be Captain, vice H E Foster, seconded.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants are seconded for service with the Indian Army. H T L Hinde, H B le D Tree.

The Manchester Regiment Second Lieutenant H A Bennett is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's). Second Lieutenant H H Kennedy is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

Gentleman Cadet Sir John Edward Fowler, Bart., from the Royal Military College to be Second Lieutenant.

The Connaught Rangers, Second Lieutenant A M Livingstone to be Lieutenant vice J C Mac-Swiney promoted.

Supernumerary Second Lieutenant J H N H Burke to be Second Lieutenant vice A M Livingstone.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend E F Newman, M A, Chaplain to the Forces, Third Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, Second Class.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant G L Hay, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, Fourth Class, to be an Assistant-Inspector, vice Captain H G Leahy whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Assistant-Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Lieutenant J V Lee retires on retired pay.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Augustus Charles Newsom to be Major.

Lieutenant Howard Cecil Welch is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 24th May, 1904.

MEMORANDA.

Colonel Duncan A Johnston, C B Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, is placed on retired pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George E Briggs, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel the Honourable Reginald H Bertie C B, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Newton S. Allen, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Charles John Stephen, Gent. late Lieutenant 14th (King's) Hussars, to be Lieutenant.

Captain P W Cross resigns his Commission.

India Office, 24th June.

The King has approved of the following Promotons among Officers of the Indian Army, Indian Subordinate Medical Department and India Army Departments, and admissions to the India Army, made by the Government of India:—

Captain to the Major.—Henry King MacGeorge, 114th Mahrattas. Dated 3rd March 1904.

To be Captain,—Captain Alexander George Stuart, 40th Pathans, from the Royal Scots. Dated 13th March, 1904, but to rank from 7th November, 1900.

Lieutenants to be Captains.—William Campbell Little, 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles. Dated 1st March, 1904.

Bernard Joseph Fagan, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry. Frederick Lawrence Stanley Clarke, 30th Punjabis. Richard Gardiner, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force). Archibald Hugh Arbuthnot, 59th Scinde Rifles. (Frontier Force). Geoffrey Francis Evans Wardell, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

To be Lieutenants—Lieutenant Gilbert Davidson Pitt Eykyn, 125th Napier's Rifles, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 12th February, 1904, but to rank from 24th December 1901. Lieutenat John Cecil Pearse, 16th Rajputs, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 5th March 1904, but to rank from 8th March, 1902.

Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.—Charles George Vaughan Morgan Wardell, 21st Punjabis. Oswald Fairbanks Smith, 9th Hodson's Horse. George Ernest Wannell, 42nd Deoli Regiment. Geral Dominick Rice, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry. Evan Leigh Croslegh, 23rd Sikh Pioneers. Colin Campbell McLennan, 48th Pioneers.

To be Second Lieutenants.—Second Lieutenant Leo Francis Bodkin, 112th Infantry, from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 7th February 1904, but to rank from 23rd May, 1900. Second Lieutenant Hugh Anstruther Harris, 64th Pioneers, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 5th March, 1904, but to rank from 8th January 1901. Second Lieutenant Wilfred Stuart Adam, 72nd Punjabis from the Gordon Highlanders. Dated 11th February, 1904, but to rank from 8th May, 1901. Second Lieutenant John Livesay, 119th infantry (the Mooltan Regiment), from the North Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 19th February 1904, but to rank from 8th May 1901. Second Lieutenant Percival Gaussen Carey, 31st Punjabis, from the Royal Fusiliers. Dated 7th February, 1904, but to rank from 18th January, 1902. Second Lieutenant Herbert Bowater Vernon, 78th Moplah Rifles, from the Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 15th February, 1904, but to rank from 22nd October, 1902. Second Lieutenant Leonard Duncan Rollo, 96th Berar Infantry, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 7th February, 1904, but to rank from 22nd October, 1902.

Second Lieutenant from the Unattached List, to be Second Lieutenants, with effect as below, but to rank from 27th August, 1902. John Kerwan Gatacre. Cyril Charles Johnson Barrett. John Faulkener Anderson. Duncan James Nugent Blair. Noel Edmund Reilly. Ernest George Hume. Henry Ironside Money. John Masters. Charles Terence Chichele Plowden. Montagu Edmund Cameron Von Stein Munteith. Aylmer Hamond Gwyn. Walter Clarke Reid. Stanley Clarke Biggs.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 23rd June, 1903.

James Brodie Mills. John William Akerman Morgan.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dated 7th February, 1904.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant George McCall to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain. Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant William Mason to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captnin. Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Charles Caroll to be Senior Assistant. Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain First-Class Assistant Surgeon Charles Edward Davis to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Dated 11th February, 1904.

First-Class Assistant Surgeon Valentine Marsden Carleton to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. First-Class Assistant Surgeon John Augustus de Ressurriecao to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS,

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Southern Circle.

Dated 16th February, 1904.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George Hallett to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain. Conductor Walter Billing to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Conductor George Richard Hartley to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS BENGAL.

Conductor William Hamilton Mitton to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Conductor Hammond Brazier to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant,

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Hammond Brazier to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain. Conductor Thomas Arthur Goodwin to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

The King has also approved of the transfer to the temporary Half-Pay List of the undermentioned Officer of the Indian Medical Service:—Lieutenant-Colonel William Arthur Mawson.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General Sir William Hope Meiklejohn, K.C.B., C.M.G. Major David Birdwood Thomas, Major Richard Head Ringe.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Honorary Captain George Garstin, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Bengal.

Honorary Captain William Hyde, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Bengal.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Honorary Lieutenant William Clieff, Assistant Commissary Supply and Transpor Corps. Honorary Lieutenant Amos Denton, Assistant Commissary Supply and Transport Corps. Honorary Lieutenant John Alfred Key, Assistant Work Services.

The following appointments have been made by the Government of India:—

DISTRICT STAFF.

To be Assistant Generals on the Establishments. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Phayre, Indian Army, vice Colonel A. W. L. Bayly, C B, D S O, A D C, vacated Lieutenant-Colonel C H Wastmorland, 6th Jat Light Infantry vice Major J I Kirkpatrick, vacated

Lieutenant-Colonel H S FitzGerald, C B, vice Colonel H B Watkis vacated.

PERSONAL STAFF.

To be Aide-de-Camp to the Major-General Commanding the Forces Madras, Captain L T Hay, 5th Cavalry.

The "Punjab Samachar" has made the startling discovery that, so far from India being British, Britain and indeed all Europe besides Asia, Africa and America are Indian. An overwhelming proof of this is furnished by the evidence of geographical names which throughout the world are all Sanskrit or corruptious of Sanskrit. Thus Britain is merely the Sanskrit Avartan, Portugal is Pashushil, Austria is Ashviya, the Cannipal Islands are Karnival, Barbary is Barbar, Russia is Rush, Persia is Parasya, Ceylon is Sangaldip, Spain is Ishpanaya, and so on to any extent. In the Hindi language mir means lake—as in jaisalmir—and have we not the identical word in Windermere? It is the same with family names in England. What sense or meaning is there in the name Woodburn for example, if we are stupid enough to regard it as an English compound? Plainly this name is the Sanskrit "Budha Varna." Our great Nelson as clearly owes his patronymic to a corruption of "Nal Sen." The plebeian Jackson is still more conspicuously a Sanskrit name—"Jai Kishen." So far the "Punjab Samachar." We may add on our own account that the great John Nicholson's real name was unmistakeably "Jani-ka-sang." In short the Saxons are the Hindu tribe of "Sak-saina," and thus the Aryan problem is solved,

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

THE GENTLE SEX.

A MAN, when he recovers something of value which he had lost, is ready as a rule to reward fairly generously the person who has helped him to success. Whether it is that they are so upset by the circumstances or not one cannot pretend to say, but it generally happens that all the stories of valuables lost and regained by owners who have offered the most niggardly return relate to women. Here is the latest related to the writer by the postmaster in whose office it occurred. In his place a lady left a package which was not immediately observed. Postmen, telegraph-boys, and customers were in and out in scores. Presently, however, a young lady behind the counter observed the derelict, examined it, and found it contained £186. For two or three hours the postmaster had it in his office awaiting the return of the owner. She came at length and recovered her property, saying: "I am so grateful. pray accept this"—and endeavoured to force into his hand—a shilling!

MEANS AND MEANNESS.

Presumably she meant the money for distribution among the staff of the Post Office. Imagine a man's doing that! Women do not think. The same woman returned again in an hour. "Did I leave my keys here?" she inquired. "Yes, madame, you did," answered the postmaster, "and I shall be happy to restore them if you will not attempt to reward me." An agreeable exception to the rule of niggardly or thoughtless women was Mrs. Gladstone, who behaved very prettily over a lost article recovered. The particular article was, if memory serves, a treasured bit of jewellery. She communicated the news of her loss to railway company by whose line she had been travelling. The compartment in which she had ridden had been swept and cleaned, but search was made, and there among the dust and rubbish lay the gem. She was so pleased at her good fortune that she not only handsomely rewarded the finders, but made a generous contribution to the Railway Servants Orphanage—an act which the railway men appreciate more than most of us realise.

A RED DAY.

A century and a quarter ago Canada was far more excited than his over the dismissal of Lord Dundonald. Its existence as a British dependency was threatened. Before and after the Battle of Bunker's Hill, whose anniversary has just occurred, the colonists were pressing on with their scheme for the invasion of the Dominion. They carried it as far as the siege of Quebec. There it stayed. Montgomery and Arnold, with a courage which did credit to the stock whence both sprang, had but a few hundred men with which to make the attack, but that did not matter to them. They meant to have Quebec and Canada or die. Arnold threw himself upon the lower town, Montgomery upon the upper. Montgomery got as far as the second line of works, where he was killed, whereupon his colonel drew off the survivors of his party. Arnold's small force got well into the defences, and although their leader was killed, they fought so bravely that they captured the battery which blocked their way and made themselves masters of the second barrier. But, lacking support, they could do nothing, so at the end of three hours surrendered. The whole force numbered but eight hundred. Quebec must smile to-day at the recollection of its danger from such a handful.

MAJOR PENDENNIS AT HOME.

It is like the good old, silly old days again to read that a telephone wire used exclusively for the calling up of a lifeboat crew in order that they may put out to sea to save the drowning must be removed because that wire disturbs landowner's partridges. But it is no new thing in the experience of the Post Office. They had scores of these cases when they were first extending the telegraph system. Edmund Yates had to go all the way to Penrith to see the wicked Lord Lonsdale, the original of "Major Pendennis," because the wires running over bleak, barren Shap Fell were in the line of flight of his lordships's birds. He was a curious old gentleman, who, when matters had been arranged, sprang upon Yates the surprising news that he himself was a Postmaster-General of a long age earlier. But that had not prevented his insisting on the removal of the wires. The convenience, nay, prosperity of the nation which wanted a wire to Scotland, did not matter. It was bad enough to have the North-Western engines climbing the steep ascent of Shap so many times a day, and sliding down on the way to London so many times more. But telegraph-wired partridges!—never!!

AN OLD STORY.

We have been reminded repeatedly during the past week of the analogy, so far as one exists, between Lord Dundonald's experience in Canada and that of his grandfather, who was so cruelly misused by his enemies. Perhaps the story of the manner in which he came to be involved is not generally remembered. It is curious enough to recall. While fitting out his uncle's flagship, Cochrane became acquainted with a Captain de Berenger, a French refugee and officer in a foreign regiment, a skilled rifle instructor and pyrotechnist. The latter considerations made Cochrane anxious to have him for service under him; and very well he was qualified for the post. But like not a few other men of talent, the Frenchman was an unscrupulous, impudent rascal, basley betrayed the confidence reposed in him, and in so doing brought ruin and the most cruel ignominy upon the chivalrous and noble fellow who had befriended him.

"BONAPARTE IS KILLED."

On the anniversary of Waterloo, we can imagine with what excitement the news was received in February of 1814, "Bonaparte is killed; the Allies are in full march upon Paris; immediate peace is certain." Such was the message which De Berenger sprang upon Dover when, representing himself as Lord Cathcart's A. D. C., he declared himself the bearer of the message cited. He posted full speed to London, took a coach to Cochrane's house, changing his own dress on the way from the scarlet coat of a staff officer to his own green coat of a rifleman, and then changing at Cochrane's house again into the plain clothes which he borrowed of his master. Meantime, stocks had leapt up, then as suddenly collapsed. There was not a word of truth in the lying Frenchman's story. Cochrane knew nothing of the matter, though one of his uncles is believed to have netted a fortune out of the swindle. De Berenger and his confederate were arrested upon Cochrane's own information. But the outspoken sailor had given his enemies a handle and we know how they employed it against him.

GENESIS.

Talk of the long arm of coincidence which in your novels and plays are made to bear the burden of a plot, the real thing is always more wonderful than the imagined. Here is a strange little story, from the country: A doctor was called up in the middle of the night. "Man smashed up by a motor-car," said the fellow who was swinging on the night-bell. The doctor went to the address given, and found a man in his bed, groaning lamentably; his wife in tears, and the whole house in an uproar. "I am all broken to bits by that motor-car, doctor," said the patient, and he complained of a damaged head, cuts and abrasions, and fractures of every part where bones were in him. The medico went carefully over his man. There was nothing wrong with him, absolutely nothing, beyond perhaps a headache, no fractures, no cuts, no bruises. "Oh, but, you must certify that I am almost killed," said the martyr, "you must, indeed, because I'm going to have the law of that motor-car what done it." There was nothing beyond the most trifling shock in the man's condition, and the doctor roundly scolded him for an obvious attempt to work up a bogus complaint. "The man is either crazy or a villain," he said, as he was taking his departure.

REVELATION.

It was an honest expression of opinion, but ill-advised, as he afterwards discovered. "Says I'm crazy or a villain, does he?" remarked the patient. Well we'll see what the law says about that for defamation of character? And next day the poor medico was hastening to his solicitor to prepare a defence in the action which he felt pretty certain would be instituted. Every day the writ was expected. It did not come. Instead there eventually arrived at the doctor's house a member of the man's family saying "Will you come and certify as to my father's insanity?" The doctor did go little dreaming what was actually the case. But sure enough the man had gone mad. The practitioner whom he was suing for having casually described him as crazy, had now to certify him as a lunatic. They carried him off to the asylum. He died there raving a week or so later.

THE ALAKE OF ABERDEEN.

In full fig the Alake of Abeokuta is not a personage who would be likely to escape observation in a sombre British crowd and wherever he has gone our dusky and distinguished visitor has been the cynosure of every eye. The interest of the public has given manifest gratification to the gaily-clad ruler from West Africa, as all who have witnessed his comings and goings can testify; and until the last few days he has happily had occasion to express nothing but delight at the cordiality of his reception. Until the Alaka made the acquaintance of certain unruly students of Marischal College he can have had only one opinion as to the goodwill of his entertainers. But since his informal and unwelcome "coronation" at Aberdeen it is to be feared that he may be tempted to exercise the proverbial prerogative of those who have the good fortune to visit the grey city on the Dee, and "change his mind."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM ON INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

CUXHAVEN, June 21.—At the banquet which followed the prize distribution on board the Deutschland after to-day's regatta the German Emperor, in reply to the toast of his health which was proposed by the Burgomaster of Hamburg, said:—

I heartily thank you for the friendly welcome you have just extended to us. I thank you for having given me the pleasure of again spending a few hours amongst you as your comrade and fellow-yachtsman. Your Excellency has just painted a glorious picture of the advance made in sport and in other directions by our country. I can but give this the fullest endorsement. Every word spoken has gone to my heart. I believe I may add that one idea must have forced itself upon the mind of every independent observer of events in our world—namely, that solidarity is making gradual but undeniable headway in various departments among people of civilised countries. These departments are increasing in number.

This solidarity enters insensibly but irresistibly into the programme of the ruler of the State, as well as into the thoughts of self-governing free citizens. This solidarity can be nourished and fostered by various means. It may be by serious political discussion, by congress, or by the competition of sports, and in this connection one can well say that there is deep wisdom in childish play. Now, gentlemen, we are assembled here to test our strength, brains, crews, and our boats in the sport of the waves. In a few days we shall have assembled here nearly all the flags of the civilised world. Alongside our colours will wave the English flag, the Star Spangled Banner, and the Tricolour, united in peaceful rivalry. I certainly believe that there is none among you who does not share my opinion that in the Kiel week this solidarity of which I have already spoken will be fostered, cultivated, and more firmly welded. The merchant, the manufacturer, and the agriculturist owe it to this solidarity if they can progress and develop by quiet labour. They have to place their trust in the future. That is the main thing. I look upon the future with absolute tranquility, relying on the picture which has just been drawn before us.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Times" furnishes the following interesting comments on the above speech:—

June 22.—The speech delivered at Cuxhaven yesterday by the Emperor William at the dinner of the North-German Regatta Association has not yet been sufficiently assimilated to call forth much notable comment, but his Majesty's references to the growth of solidarity among civilised nations have apparently found a joyful echo on the Berlin Bourse to-day. The speech itself is regarded as constituting a sort of prologue to the Kiel yachting week.

The note of solidarity is sounded by the "Cologne Gazette" to-night in an article which revives once more the question of some form of intervention in the war in the Far East. The circumstances of previous alleged attempts at mediation are reviewed and it is stated that Russia for her part abides by her determination to decline all interference with the progress of the campaign. On the other hand, the Rhenish organ finds abundant evidence for the existence of the opposite feelings among the Japanese. In certain quarters in Japan which are described as being not exactly official but undoubtedly well informed the view is said to be expressed that Japan is by no means averse from foreign mediation, and would in no wise feel offended by a friendly offer of good offices. Moreover, Japan is by no means intoxicated with her successes, but is calmly striving to attain the objects for which the present war was begun. These objects are the exclusion of Russian influence from Corea and the integrity of the Chinese Empire, which has been violated by the Russian occupation of Mauchuria. These same "not exactly official, but undoubtedly well-informed" Japanese authorities, however, declare that Japan would not be at all reluctant to recognise Russia's proprietory right in the Manchurian railway, and to settle the matter in a satisfactory form and in an amicable spirit.

The Rhenish organ, however, cannot see how foreign intervention or mediation can avail "in spite of Japanese readiness" to accept the good offices of other Powers. So long as Russia continues indignantly to reject proposals of this nature the prospects of intervention are not promising. The succession of defeats on land as well as on sea which Russia is sustaining can only serve to confirm the Government of the Czar in their present attitude. The Rhenish organ realises that Russia's "amour propre" forbids the cessation of hostilities at this time and it accordingly endeavours to shake Russian resolution by drawing attention to the strong undercurrent of popular; discontent in Russia and to the existence of a large section of the population which has not the slightest sympathy with the war, and which prays for the speedy return of an enduring peace.

The almost simultaneous enunciation of the gospel of international solidarity and of a tentative proposal in favour of foreign intervention between Russia and Japan can hardly be accidental. The evident delicacy with which the desire for the good offices of intervening Powers is attributed to "not exactly official, but undoubtedly well-informed Japanese quarters" will inevitably commend itself to Germany's "Eastern neighbour." If it is imagined that Japan would feel no reluctance in recognising the purposely vague and elastic proprietary right of Russia in the Manchurian railway, then the significance of Marshal Oyama's appointment to be Governor General of the occupied districts in Manchuria would seem to have been missed in this country. The reports of English or Anglo-French mediation which were sedulously circulated by the German Press culminated towards the end of last April in a semi official reference by Count von Bulow's organ, the "Suddeutsche Reichscorrespondenz" to the possibility of an abandonment of the British alliance with Japan. To-day German tactics have been apparently modified to meet the requirements of international courtesy. Whether the original purpose has been abandoned is another question.

THE KING'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

Hamburg, June 22 (Reuter).—King Edward has accepted an invitation of the Senate to visit Hamburg. His Majesty will, it is stated, arrive in the city on the 30th inst., and receptions in his honour will be given in the Senate, the Chamber of Commerce, and at the Bourse.

The "Standard" remarks in an article on the visit (June 23):—If the hospitality shown at Kiel signifies nothing more than the unimpaired vitality of personal goodwill between the Sovereigns, it would be received in this country with sincere satisfaction. But no one who is at all familir with the currents of political speculation can exclude from his thoughts the contingency that the intercourse of the two rulers may affect in some degree—either directly or indirectly—the condition of international relations. Whatever else may be uncertain, it can be positively affirmed that the influence of the meeting will be absolutely and unreservedly in the direction of European peace. If one outcome of the conferences so far as they pass beyond the pleasant sphere of personal and domestic affairs—be to promote a good understanding with Germany on matters which have heretofore been regarded in somewhat conflicting lights, we shall be heartily glad. But no approach to concord will be secured by the slightest deviation from our engagements with other Powers. Nothing that passes at Kiel can impair, in the slightest degree, a single article in the Agreement with France, or alter the spirit of mutual trust which inspires the friendly arrangement. It might be deemed superfluous to dwell on this self-evident truth if the over-subtle ingenuity of some observers in Vienna had not affected to find in the approaching festivities a pretext for conjecture as to their side-effect, on our close relations with Paris. There is, by the nature of the case, no reason for solicitude. If any arrangements tending to accommodation be facilitated by the conversations between the two kinsmen, they will be parallel, not conflicting, with the comprehensive settlement that followed the exchange of visits between Prisident Loubet and King Edward VII. If that auspicious compact had implied hostillity or ill-will to any other State, it would have lost its main value for the contracting Powers. It was hailed in both countries not only as marking the removal of occasions of friction between them, but also as constituting an enduring pledge for the maintenance of tranquillity among other States.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Vienna on June 17:—

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who has been staying in Hungary, will arrive in Belgrade to-morrow morning and will be received at the railway station by King Peter and General Sava Gruitch, the Servian Premier. Prince Ferdinand is expected to remain in the Servian capital fully two days, during which time the "rapprochement" between Servia and Bulgaria may assume tangible form. This new visit to Servia before King Peter has had an opportunity of returning the visit recently paid by Prince Ferdinand to Nish is exciting some interest here In some quarters it is attributable to pique at the recent refusal of the Emperor Francis Joseph to receive the Bulgarian ruler at Buda-Pesth, but in others it is thought to possess more serious importance.

MOROCCO.

Tangier, June 17 "Reuter."—Raisuli has been informed through the Shereef of Wazan that all his demands have been complied with.

Tangier, June 22 "Times."—A place has been decided upon for the delivery of the Moorish prisoners to Raisuli and the payment to him of 20,000 dols. (£4,000) of ransom. Raisuli undertakes to hand over his captives on that understanding his other terms having been already fulfilled. The remainder of the ransom —50,000 dols. (£10,000)—will be paid to him at the same time in cheques on the Tangier Bank. With good luck the exchange should be accomplished to-morrow at a spot six hours' journey from here and the captives may be here to-morrow night. Raisuli has demanded, and has been granted another large district to govern.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

HOME.

A SALE of jewels at Christie's on the 20th realized £38,205.—An interesting sale of rare books and MSS. took place on the 22nd.

Cricket.—The South Africans beat Warwickshire last Friday by ten wickets. On Saturday, Derbyshire beat Essex. Worcestershire drew with Yorkshire, Kent with Notts, and Lancashire with Sussex. On Tuesday, Somerset defeated Worcestershire by an innings and 114. On Wednesday, the match between Middlesex and the South Africans resulted in a tie. Yorkshire beat Essex, Lancashire beat Kent, and Derbyshire beat Warwickshire.

Dr. R. Caton on the 21st delivered the Harveian Oration at the Royal College of Physicians.

Ecclesiastical.—The English Church Union at its annual meetings on the 16th passed resolutions against the mutilation or displacement of the Athanasian Creed and against the ratepayers. franchise for the representative Church Council—The Curates' Augmentation Fund had its annual meeting on the 20th and the Churchmen's Union on the 21st.

Elections.—In the Market Harborough Division of Leicestershire Mr. Logan (L.) has been succeeded by Mr. P. Stanhope (L.), who received 7,843 votes, against 6,110 for Mr. Dixon (C.).—The Devonport seat was won on the 20th by Mr. J. W. Benn (L.) with 6,219 votes, against 5,179 for Sir J. Jackson (C.).—Contests are proceeding in the Sowerby Division of Yorkshire and the Chertsey Division of Surrey.

Ireland.—Agrarian disturbances are reported from Loughrea.—The Roman Catholic Bishops have adopted, at their annual meeting at Maynooth, an important statement on the subject of education.—Sir R. J. McConnell, formerly Lord Mayor of Belfast, has been granted a divorce.

Law.—Sir W. Broadbent has failed in his suit against Lord Dunmore, Count Max Hollender, and Paul Boyer (Limited).—Mr. R. S. Sievier stands charged with perjury during an examination in bankcrupcy in 1898.—A statement issued to Lord Anglesey's creditors shows that they will be paid in full by about 1911, if he lives.

Lord Coventry presided on the 20th at a meeting of the Agricultural Organization Society. Lord Onslow, Lord Zetland, and Lord Crewe also spoke.

Marriages.—Sir H. Paston-Bedingfield and Miss Lyne-Stephens, Captain the Hon. U. Colborne and Miss C. M. Vivian, Lieutenant C. L. Cumberlege and Miss S. L. C. Couldwell, Mr. A. Russel and Miss A. K. Pechell.

Music and Drama.—M. Saint-Saens's new opera, "Helene," was produced at Covent-garden on the 20th.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt opened a season at His Majesty's on the 20th with Sardou's "La Sorciere."—At the Avenue, on Saturday, a French season was opened with M. Romain Coolus's "Antoinette Sabrier."—A "romance" by Mr. Max Pemberton, "The Finishing School," has been produced at Wyndhams'.—Mme. Rejane has been playing in "La Montansier" and "La Douloureuse."

Naval and Military.—Lord Walter Kerr, Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, retires in October, and is promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet. He will be succeeded by Sir John Fisher.—The destroyer Sparrowhawk has been lost at the mouth of the Yang-tsze.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on the 16th a Revaccination Bill was read a second time. On the 20th there was a debate on Transvaal mine labour. On the 21st the House resolved on an inquiry into the Royal Academy's administration of the Chantrey Bequest. Statements were afterwards made as to the progress of War Office reform. —In the House of Commons on the 16th the Board of Trade vote was agreed to after considerable debate, and on the 17th several measures were read a third time. On the 20th the tea duty was again debated, and there was some discussion of the projected Jewish settlement in East Africa. The 21st was entirely occupied by the tea duty debate; and on the 22nd the tobacco duties were discussed.

Royal Institute of British Architects.—At a meeting of this body on Monday the Royal Gold Medal was presented to M. Auguste Choisy, of Paris, a distinguished writer on architectural subjects.

Sir L. Alma-Tadema on Saturday unveiled in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral a mural tablet erected by the Royal Institute of British Architects to the memory of Mr. F. C. Penrose.

The Alake of Abeokuta has returned south after visiting Aberdeen and Edinburgh.

The Coaching Club held their second meet of the season on the 22nd in Hyde-park, when 26 coaches put in an appearance.

The Duke of Connaught presided on the 22nd over the council of the Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation.

The Japanese Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows Fund in this country now amounts to over £10,000.

The King and Queen visited Wellington College on the 18th. On the 22nd their Majesties held a Court at Buckingham Palace. The King had previously received "General" Booth.

The Lord Mayor gave a dinner on the 17th to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and bankers and merchants of the City.

The Royal Agricultural Show was opened on Tuesday at Park Royal. The judging of live stock was not completed till the evening. The King is a successful exhibitor, carrying off three champion, six first, five second, and four third prizes.

The Royal Society gave its second or ladies' "conversazione" on the 22nd at Burlington House The exhibits were numerous and interesting.

The Turf.—The Ascot Gold Cup was won by Mr. F. Alexander's Throwaway, an outsider against which the odds were 20 to 1. The King was at Ascot on the 16th and 17th.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—Lord Dundonald has published his reasons for making the speech which led to his dismissal.

East Africa.—Sir C. Eliot has resigned the Commissionership for this Protectorate, objecting to the policy of granting an enormous tract to a syndicate while refusing land to private persons.—Sir D. W. Stewart has been appointed Commissioner.

South Africa.—The first batch of Chinese labourers has arrived on the Rand.—In Cape Colony elections for the new seats are in progress.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Excursion Steamer Disaster at New York is believed to have caused nearly 900 deaths.

The Republican National Convention opened in Chicago on the 21st. Mr. Root put forward Mr. Roosevelt's claim to re-nomination. Senator Fairbanks will be the Republican nominee for the Vice-Presidency. The party platform adopted on the 22nd declares strongly for protection and advocates a powerful navy. The resolution on combination is non-committal.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—King Edward is expected at Marienbad in August, when the Emperor Francis Joseph will visit him.

France.—The inquiry into the charge of attempted bribery of the Government by the Carthusian monks led to a violent scene at Monday's sitting of the Committee.—A young man calling himself a Canadian stands charged with espionage.

Germany.—The Gordon-Bennett motor-car race on the 17th was won by M. Thery (France), Jenatzy (Germany) being second.—The Emperor made an interesting speech on the 21st, on international solidarity.

Italy.—Admiral Domville was received by King Victor Emmanuel in Rome on the 17th. A large number of British sailors have been received by the Pope.

Morocco.—The release of Raisuli's captives was thought possible yerterday.

Russia.—General Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, was killed on the 16th by the son of an ex-Senator, who afterwards committed suicide.—In consequence of the war, the unemployed are said to be increasing at the rate of 3,000 a day.

Spain.—An attempt is being made to form a coal-mine trust.

The War.—The battle of June 14 and 15 near Wafang-tien resulted in a rout of the Russians, who hastily retreated northwards, having lost, according to one estimate, 10,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Japanese had buried 1,516 Russian corpses up to the evening of the 17th. The reverse has produced consternation in Russia.—An official telegram states that General Oku occupied on the 21st a place 25 miles south-east of Kai-ping.—The Japanese forces moving northwards are estimated at 70,000 men, while 90,000 are operating against Port Arthur.—General Kuroki captured Huai-ien-hsien, south-east of Shing-king, on the 12th, routing 300 Chinese bandits.—General Kuroki has since occupied Huoi-jen, 65 miles north-east of Kuantien, and is said to have transferred his headquarters to Siu-yen.—The Vladivostok squadron last week destroyed two Japanese transports and disabled a third afterwards returning safely to port.—Admiral Alexeieff states that the warships at Port Arthur have all been successfully repaired.—Chinese refugees from Port Arthur say that a few days ago two Russian destroyers and a steamship struck mines at the entrance to the harbour, and were sunk, 140 men being killed.

Turkey.—It is said that 3,000 Armenians were killed in Sasun district between April 25 and May 29, while 50 villages were destroyed.

Obituary.—General Sir John Ewart; the Earl of Cork, Sir D. P. Ross, British Guiana, Canon Burnside, Commander R. Sterling the Rev. F. Coillard, Barotseland, Staff-Commander W. S. Bourchier, Mr. J. A. Meiggs, railway contractor.

Shipping.—The P. and O. liner Australia has gone ashore while approaching Melbourne, and will probably be a total loss.—The experiences are published of a party of shipwrecked sailors who spent ten days in an open boat in the North Atlantic.

Yachting.—The Dover to Heligoland race has been won by Dr. Kerr's Valdora, the next four in order being also British yachts.—"Times."

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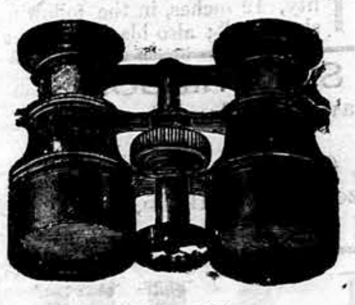

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Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.

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The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT.

"Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to reques you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

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"From the benefits I have dirived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con"sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their evental cessation. Bishop's Varallettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London.

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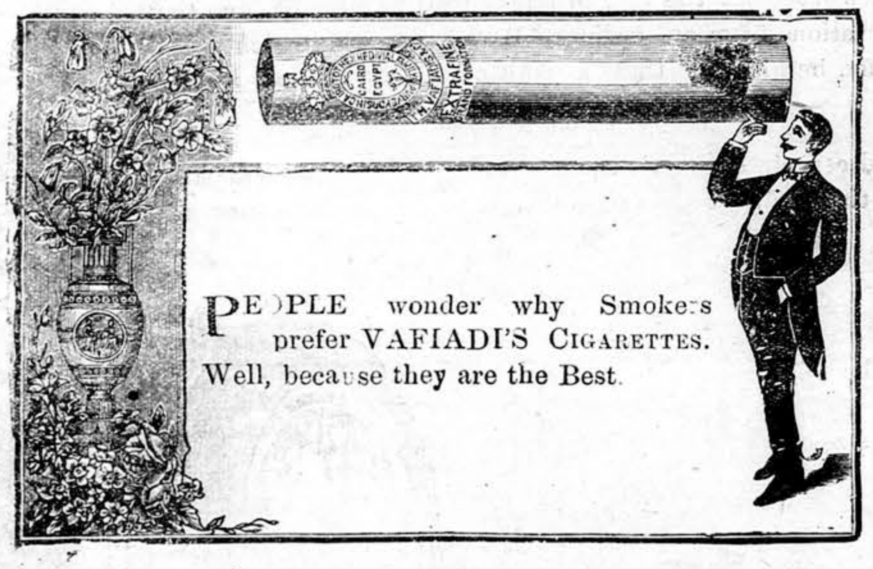

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The "RADIUM" Ribbons.

A delicate and dainty silk Loussinie Ribbon for Millinery. This ribbon is the rage of the London season and gives a chic effect to all Millinery Brilliant Lustre. Width 6½ inches, Colours: Maize, Helio, Nil, Pink, Blue, White Cream. Price, As. **14** per yard.

The "Motor" Double Face satin Ribbon. A Rich glossy finish, both sides alike. Fullranges of colours in all width. Colours: Sky, Pink, Navy, Brown, &c., &c.

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Satin Bebe Ribbon, with cord edge. A splendid quality and we have a full stock of all these colours, White, Cream, Nil, Pink, Sky, Gold, Helio, Red, Black, Cerise, Turquoise, Moss, Emerald.

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Width, 1, 1½, 2¼, 3 inches.
Prices, As. **4, 6, 8, 12** per yard.

No. 2 Satin Ribbon silk back. This ribbon is ¼ inch wide, same quality as our "Charm" Ribbon, very rich in colour and adapted for all kinds of fancy work. Colours: White, cream, black, sky, turquoise, lilas, rose, nil, coral. Good stock of every colour.

Price, As. **2** per yard, Rs. **2** per piece of 18 yards.

A special offer in soft satin ribbons. We have just received a fresh delivery of this well-known ribbon. We use an immense quantity of this on our millinery. Width 6¼ inches.

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The "Circus" Quality black corded silk. A heavy make ribbon thick cord and pure silk.

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Price, As. **5, 8, 10, 14,** per yards.

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Price, As. **3** per yard. Rs. **3-2** per piece of 18 yds.

Wide glace ribbon. A superior quality Glace and extra wide, only a limited quantity of this line left and we advise an early visit. These colours only left. Black, white, cream, sky, maize, cardinal. Width 7½ inches.

Price, Rs. **1-8** per yard.

WE HOLD AN IMMENSE STOCK OF RIBBONS.

A RICH PLAIN SILK RIBBON.

4½ inches wide. We have a splendid range of colours at this price.

Colours: Black, White, Cream, Pink, Sky, Turquoise, Helio, Emerald, Maize, Red, Pink 35, Nil.
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This ribbon is slightly narrower than our millinery Ribbon, but is much used for beltings. Width 4¼ inches. Colours: Cream, white, black, helio, emerald, gold, &c.

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THEN WHY SWELTER AND BE MISERABLE!
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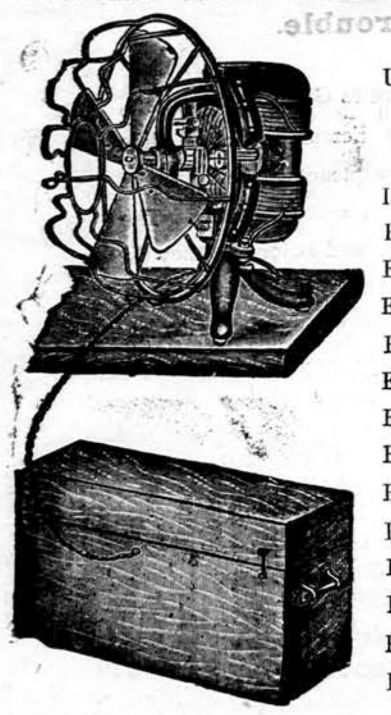

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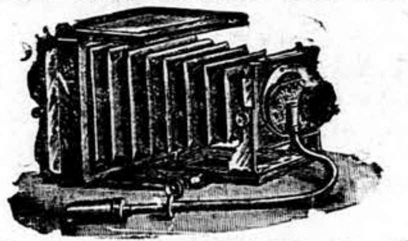

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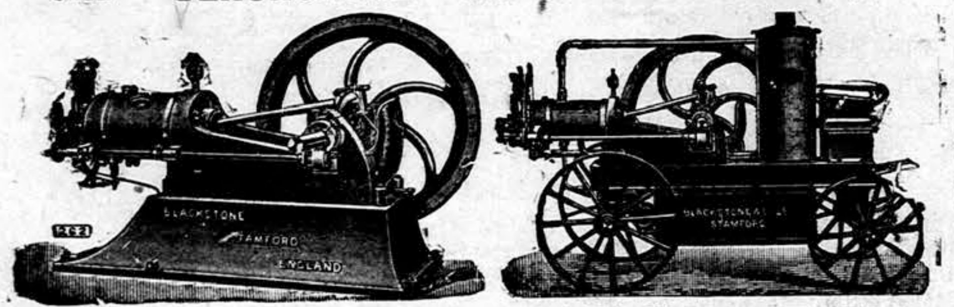

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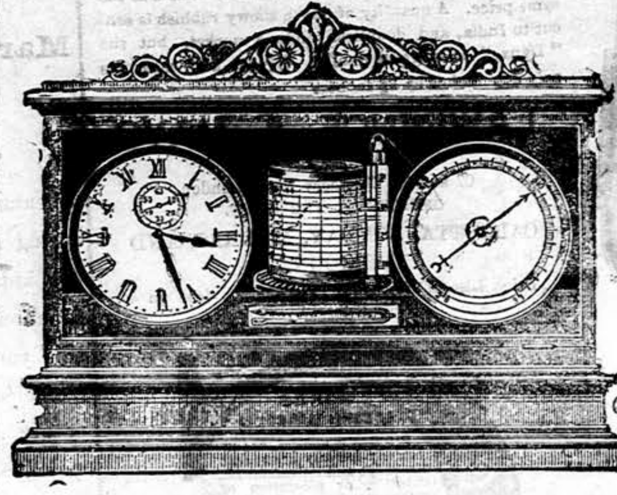

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This instrument is designed to show the various fluctuations which may have taken place in the Barometer in the interval between any stated hours of observation. It consists of an Aneroid Barometer and an eight-day clock, each with eight-inch dials between which is placed a vertical cylinder, four inches in diameter, carrying a paper band, ruled to coincide with the Barometer scale, and divided vertically into seven principal and seven minor divisions, indicated by darker and lighter lines. The darker lines represent the noon, and the lighter lines the midnight of each twenty-four hours. The paper thus lasts one week, the cylinder turning on its axis once in that time. Near the paper is an even-pointed pencil, guided by a metal rod, which rises or falls as the action takes place in the Aneroid, and at every hour the pencil is made to mark the paper by simple mechanism connected with the clock. A system of levers in connection with the clock produces a smart tap or blow on the Aneroid movement, three times in every hour, to overcome any slight friction, and insure a due response to the pulsations of the vacuum chamber.

By this means a black dotted curved line is produced, showing at a glance the pressure indicated by the Barometer—whether it is falling or rising—for how long it has been doing so, and at what rate the change is taking place, whether at the rate of one-tenth per hour or one-tenth in twenty-four hours, facts which could only be obtained by very frequent and regular observations from an ordinary Barometer, but which are nevertheless essential to a trustworthy "weather forecast." The marked paper bands may then be filed so that a continuous record of pressure is always available.

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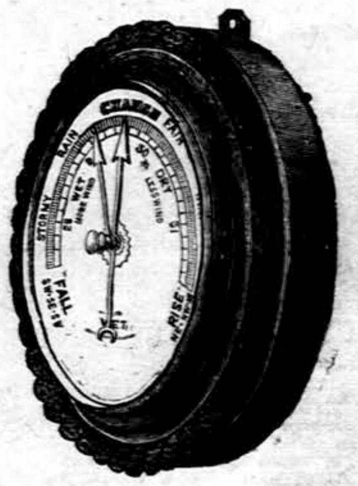

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.